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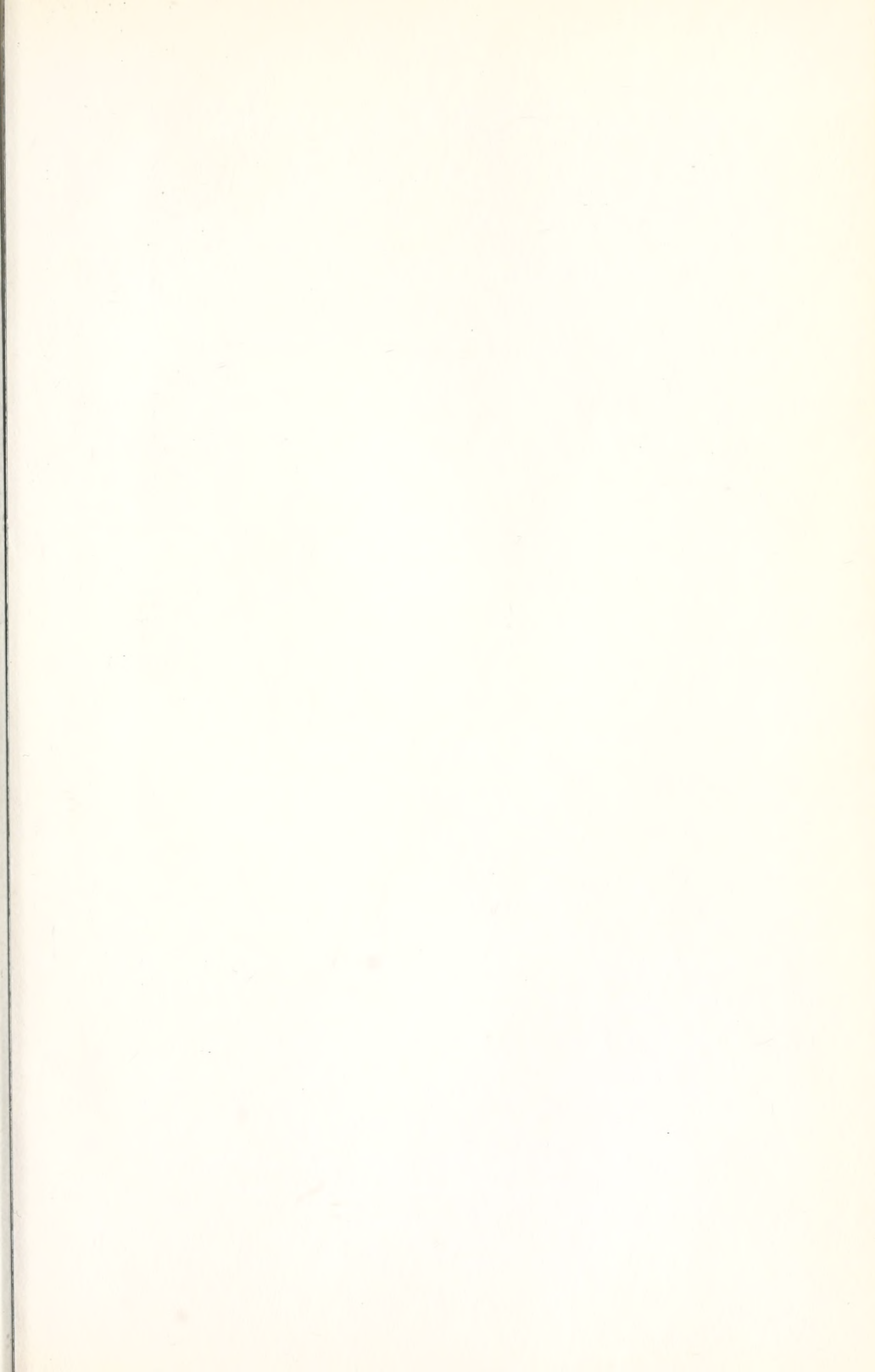
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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



JULY 1, 1950 TO JUNE 30, 1952

ISSUED BY
THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FORREST H. SHUFORD, COMMISSIONER
RALEIGH

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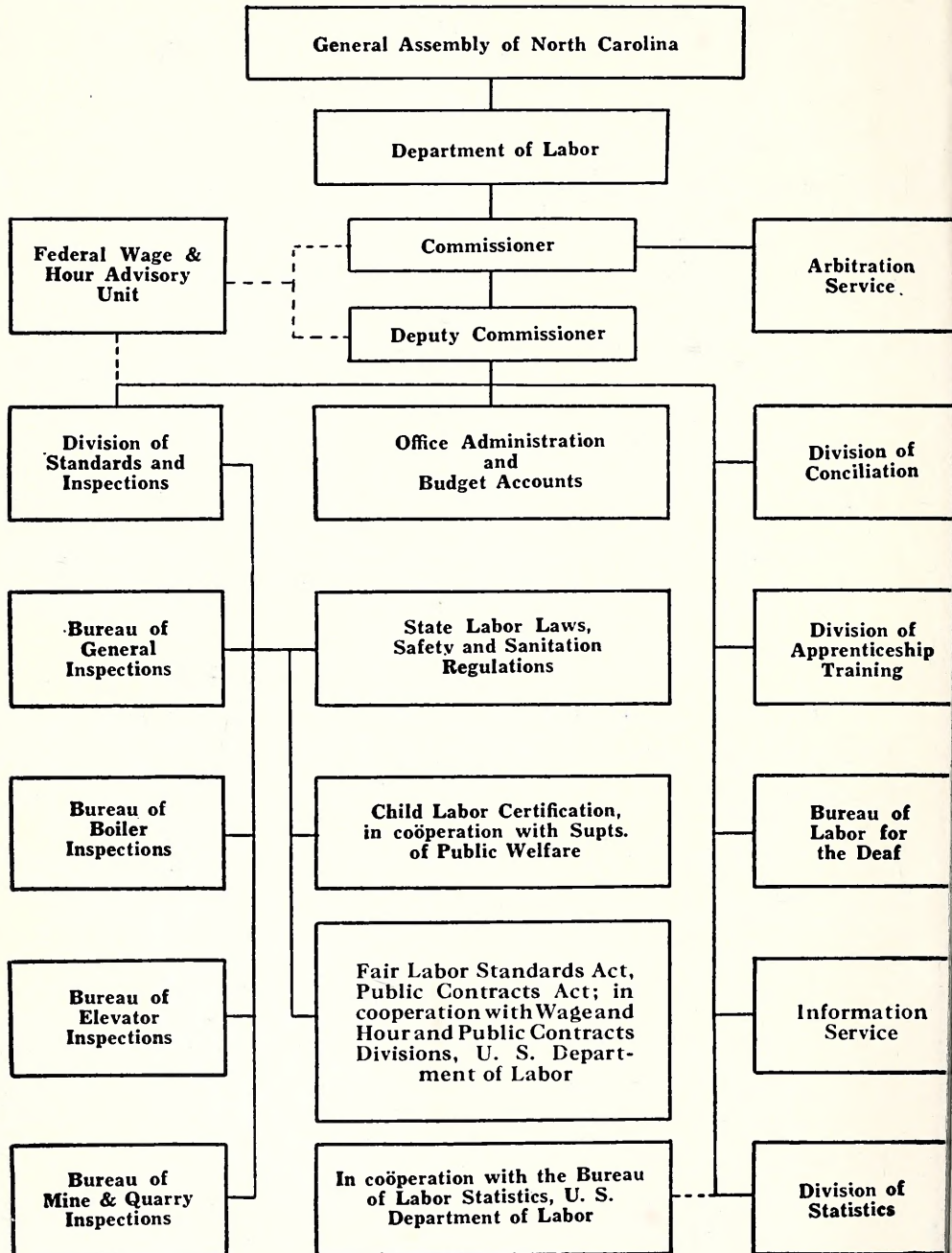
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ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



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FORREST H. SHUFORD
COMMISSIONER

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To His Excellency
The Honorable W. KERR SCOTT,
Governor of North Carolina.*

*Members of the General Assembly of
The State of North Carolina.*

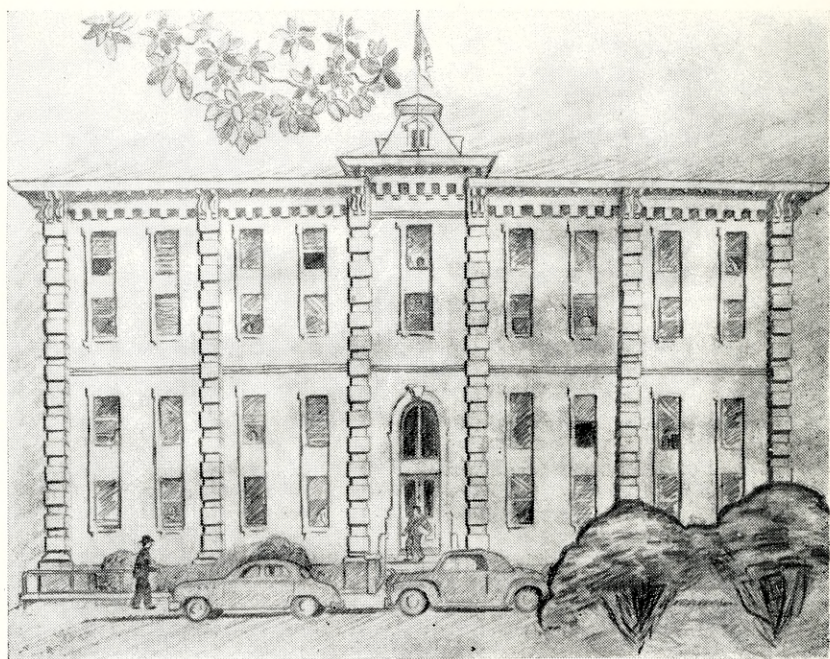
GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with the General Statutes of North Carolina, I submit herewith a report of the work of the Department of Labor for the biennium July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1952.

In transmitting this report to you, I wish to acknowledge the fine cooperation of the heads of the various divisions of the Department of Labor which made possible the record of sound and useful accomplishment and service to the people of North Carolina which this Department rendered during the biennium.

Respectfully,

FORREST H. SHUFORD,
Commissioner of Labor



LABOR BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C.

(Drawing by Mrs. Almon Barbour.)

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

North Carolina's industrial population experienced two years of growth and relative prosperity during the biennium 1950-1952. Employment increased substantially, wages and salaries increased, and many new industrial enterprises began operations in the State. Significant improvements were made in working conditions and industrial safety, both in old and new plants. North Carolina's record of peaceful and productive labor-management relations continued to be a good one.

EMPLOYMENT

Non-agricultural employment in the State increased more than 10 per cent during the biennium, rising from 886,500 in June, 1950 to a total of 981,000 in June, 1952. During December, 1951, our non-farm employment level temporarily exceeded 1,000,000 for the first time in the history of North Carolina.

Employment in the State's manufacturing plants increased about 15,000 during the biennium, rising from 401,800 in June, 1950 to 416,800 in June, 1952. Factory employment for the most part was higher during the first half of the biennium than in the second half. In the month of October, 1950, for example, a total of 447,000 workers were employed in North Carolina manufacturing operations.

An employment gain of 17,200 took place in wholesale and retail trade establishments. However, the largest factor in the State's more than 10 per cent non-agricultural employment increase during the biennium was a gain of 37,100 in the contract construction industry, in which employment increased from slightly less than 48,000 to a total of approximately 85,000. The State's extensive highway, port, and school building programs, together with our high level of private construction activity both in cities and towns and rural areas, were mainly responsible for this remarkable increase of employment in the construction industry.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average hourly earnings of North Carolina's factory workers increased twelve cents during the biennium, rising 11.1 per cent—from \$1.08 in June, 1950 to \$1.20 in June, 1952. A slight increase in the workweek caused average weekly earnings to increase 12 per cent—from \$41.91 in June, 1950 to \$46.94 in June, 1952.

Notwithstanding these gains, the earnings of North Carolina factory workers have failed to keep up with those of the nation's employees in factories. In March, 1948, earnings of the State's manufacturing employees temporarily amounted to about 80 per cent of the national average wages of factory employees. Two years later, in March, 1950, notwithstanding continued increases, the weekly earnings of this State's factory workers amounted to only 75 per cent of the national average. The gap continued to grow wider, until in May, 1952, the average North Carolina factory worker was earning \$46.35 a week, which was only 69.5 per cent of the national average of \$66.61 for that month.

These figures indicate that in spite of our progress in employment and our fine work in the establishment of new industries, the workers of North Carolina are falling far behind those of the nation in their earnings and that their wages definitely are failing to keep pace with the inflationary dynamics of an expanding economy. This is true, whether the wages of North Carolina workers are compared with the increasing cost of living or with the wages of factory employees throughout the nation.

The principal reason for the continued existence of these comparatively low average hourly and weekly earnings of workers in North Carolina is the same as that noted in previous biennial reports, namely, that about 75 per cent of North Carolina's factory employees are concentrated in the highly competitive textile industry and other nondurable goods industries in which wages traditionally are lower than in "heavy" industries such as the coal, steel, automobile, machinery, chemical and electrical industries.

COST OF LIVING

The cost of living increased 11.4 per cent during the biennium, which was almost exactly the same as the increase which occurred in the average hourly and weekly earnings of North Carolina factory workers.

The cost of food increased 14 per cent; of clothing, 9.5 per cent; of household furnishings, 10.6 per cent; of miscellaneous essential cost-of-living items, 11.6 per cent. These percentage increases are based upon the period from June 15, 1950 to June 15, 1952. During the closing five months of the biennium, the cost of living went steadily upward, with increasing food prices leading the parade.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

In spite of the accustomed ups and downs of employment in the State's predominant textile industry, the opportunities for profitable employment in North Carolina have been good during the last two years. The tremendous increase in employment in the construction industry, together with the less spectacular expansion of employment in manufacturing and trade, already have been noted.

Another index of employment conditions—certification of minors for employment—indicates that job opportunities have been abundant. During the 1948-1950 biennium, a total of 35,191 minors under 18 years of age were issued either part-time or full-time employment certificates by county welfare superintendents. During 1950-1952, certificates were issued to 50,420 minors—an increase of more than 43 per cent over the previous biennium.

NEEDS OF DEPARTMENT

Looking back upon the work which has been accomplished by the Department of Labor during the last two years, we have a feeling of pride in having done the job well. Our programs of law enforcement, promoting compliance with the Child Labor Law, the Maximum Hour Law, the Federal Wage and Hour Law, and the Federal Public Contracts Act, and correcting violations of these statutes wherever they occurred, have benefited our industrial population and have helped to build a stronger economy and a better State.

Four out of every five labor-management disputes which were brought to the attention of our Conciliation Service during the biennium were settled peacefully without loss of working time, wages, or production. Some 74 strikes occurred in the State, resulting in a loss of 513,582 man days of work; but that was only a small fraction of one per cent of the total amount of time which was actually worked by employees in North Carolina during the same period.

Our industrial accident control programs have produced outstanding results in the form of lower industry-wide accident rates and fewer workers injured on the job.

Our apprenticeship training work has continued to provide thorough training for young people entering the skilled trades and is contributing much to building a more adequate supply of craftsmen.

We feel that the Department has made splendid progress with the personnel and facilities at its disposal. Yet there remains a gap between the services which the Department is presently able to render and those which it is required by statute to render. Since industry in

North Carolina is constantly expanding, the Department of Labor needs a normal increase in its facilities to enable it to carry out the mandate of the Legislature in enforcing the laws and providing services to the industrial population of the State. If appropriations sufficient to permit us to employ a small number of additional personnel are made available to us, we will be able to make our services keep pace with the State's expanding economy.

The needs of the Department are described in detail in the various division reports which follow, principally in the report of the Division of Standards and Inspections by Deputy Commissioner of Labor Lewis P. Sorrell, who heads our inspection division. I wish to endorse heartily Mr. Sorrell's recommendation for additional inspectors, the employment of whom would enable us to carry our routine inspection and special accident control programs to every industrial establishment in the State. Likewise, I wish to endorse and recommend for your consideration Mr. Sorrell's suggestions concerning the provision of sufficient funds for the employment of trained, experienced safety specialists in the construction and electrical industries, in which accident control work is so badly needed. I am also in full accord with the Deputy Commissioner's recommendations concerning the needs of the Bureau of Elevator Inspections and the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

NEEDED LEGISLATION

The amendment of the North Carolina Boiler Law to make that statute cover low-pressure boilers, and the enactment of a completely rewritten Arbitration Act by the 1951 General Assembly, have been proven to be wise and valuable legislative acts. Experience of the Department of Labor during the past biennium indicates that the new Arbitration Act is more functional than the old and that it is being used increasingly by labor and management to secure the peaceful settlement of disputes which might otherwise result in strikes. The work of our boiler inspectors has shown that many low-pressure boilers were in unsatisfactory or dangerous condition and were much in need of a State inspection service. This service is being provided under the amended Boiler Law. Corrective safety measures are being required of boiler owners and users wherever the need for them is found by the inspectors.

There are three additional fields in which I believe the 1953 General Assembly might enact legislation which would be beneficial to the people and the economy of North Carolina. These are as follows:

1. *State Minimum Wage Law.* A large group of North Carolina workers in intrastate industries not covered by the Federal Wage and

Hour Law are paid wages so low that they are provided neither minimum adequate living standards nor the economic basis of sound, democratic citizenship.

In June, 1952, approximately 140,000 North Carolina workers employed in retail trade establishments received wages which averaged \$1.04 an hour. Among these were 32,800 workers in retail general merchandise establishments who averaged 78 cents an hour. Some 15,400 of these people were employed in department stores at wages averaging 80 cents an hour. Another 9,100 workers who were employed in limited price variety stores averaged only 55 cents an hour. Nearly 15,000 workers employed in laundries and dry cleaning plants averaged only 64 cents an hour. Some 6,700 employees of hotels and rooming houses averaged only 50 cents an hour.

Being averages for entire industries in the State, these wage figures fall far short of telling the story of the economically submerged portion of our industrial population. They include the wages of both the highest and the lowest paid workers in each of the industries cited. Yet these wages were being paid in the middle of the year 1952—a period of inflationary prosperity when wages generally, profits, and living costs were at or near an all-time peak.

I would be most happy to see the wages of North Carolina's lowest paid working people raised to a decent level by voluntary action and without recourse to legislation. During the last fourteen years, however, I have observed that our emergence from a period of severe depression into a period of high prosperity has not resulted in a lifting of the wage levels of our lowest paid workers to a point at which they are provided a decent minimum to sustain life, health, efficiency, and good citizenship. Upon the basis of long observation, experience and much study of this matter, I have been forced to conclude that *we have a minority of employers who will continue to pay the very lowest wage which the traffic will bear, irrespective of the extent to which their businesses prosper.*

I therefore earnestly recommend that the General Assembly of North Carolina enact legislation providing a statutory minimum wage covering all of the industrial workers of this State. Such legislation would have no direct effect upon the overwhelming majority of our employed, non-agricultural population which receives an average income well in excess of any minimum wage which might be considered. It would, however, provide the protection of the State for an exploited, sizable minority of our citizens who have no practical means of helping themselves.

The income level of our farming population is protected to a considerable extent by federal price supports and other measures. The income of our factory workers and others in interstate commerce is protected by the Federal Wage and Hour Law and by the processes of collective bargaining in establishments having unions. The incomes of our public employees are protected by civil services, personnel organizations, and governmental procedures. Most employees of intrastate businesses, however, have neither law, custom, public opinion nor collective bargaining power to guarantee them a living wage. This being the case, I feel that the good conscience of North Carolina should exert itself in behalf of this exploited minority of our citizens whose material and social contribution to the growth of North Carolina is being limited and stifled through the existence in a minority of our employers of a willingness to pay unfair wages.

2. *Wage Collection Law.* In a State with nearly a million non-agricultural working people, it is to be expected that occasional disagreements should arise between employers and employees concerning the amount of wages due the employees. Misunderstandings are inevitable between even the most well disposed employers and workers.

For a period of many years, the Department of Labor constantly has received considerable numbers of complaints from workers who stated that their employers had failed to pay them wages which they had earned. In instances where the employee's work was covered by the Federal Wage and Hour Law, the Department made investigations and took appropriate actions in accordance with the provisions of that statute. In many other cases, however, the complaining employees' jobs were not covered by the federal law. In these instances, the Department was able to take no action due to our lack of a State Wage Collection Law.

These complaints have been sufficiently numerous to convince me that North Carolina should have a statute authorizing the Department of Labor to make investigations and take appropriate actions in the courts of competent jurisdiction in cases where investigation reveals that employers have failed to pay employees wages which have been earned. I therefore recommend that the General Assembly of North Carolina enact such a statute.

3. *Improvements in Child Labor Law.* I recommend further that the North Carolina Child Labor Law be studied with a view of improving the protection of young people engaged in street trades. The chief weakness of our Child Labor Law at present is that it provides inadequate protection for these minors, particularly for those under 16 years of age. Special protection is needed for children who engage

in street trades, since these youngsters are continually subject to influences not ordinarily encountered by minors doing other types of work.

DIVISION REPORTS

The accomplishments of the Department of Labor during the 1950-1952 biennium are presented in detail in the Division Reports which follow by Mr. Lewis P. Sorrell, Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Chief of the Division of Standards and Inspections; Mr. Frank Crane, Director of the Division of Conciliation; Mr. C. L. Beddingfield, Director of the Division of Apprenticeship Training; Mr. J. M. Vestal, Chief of the Bureau of Labor for the Deaf; Mr. C. H. Pritchard, Director of the Division of Statistics; and by several other Labor Department people in charge of specialized divisions of the Department's work.

Of particular interest are the sections in these reports which describe North Carolina's excellent record in labor-management relationships, our accomplishments in the reduction of industrial accidents, apprenticeship training activities, and the interpretation of employment and wage trends.



MINNIE S. GOSNEY
BUDGET OFFICER

TABLE I
REPORT OF EXPENDITURES,
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1950-1951

REVENUE

Appropriation—Chapter 1249, P. L. 1949	\$288,234.00
Federal Wage and Hour Payments	100,740.62
Bureau of Boiler Inspection	13,384.94
	\$402,359.56

REFUNDS

Refunds of Expenditures	1,093.45	\$403,453.01
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EXPENDITURES

Expenditures	390,046.81	
Refunds of Expenditures	1,093.45	391,140.26
		\$ 12,312.75

PURPOSES

Administration	27,234.59
Employment Service for the Deaf	5,649.07
Statistical Division	17,689.43
Standards and Inspections	146,012.52
Wage and Hour Division	118,290.18
Supplies, Service and Expense	5,044.36
Apprenticeship Training	35,738.83
Conciliation Service	16,713.50
Arbitration Panel	119.03
Bureau of Boiler Inspections	17,555.30
	\$390,046.81

OBJECTS

Salaries and Wages	307,105.80
Supplies and Materials	2,102.33
Postage, Telephone and Telegrams	5,532.11
Travel Expense	58,799.17
Printing and Binding	3,774.49
Repairs and Alterations	563.15
General Expense	6,561.23
Equipment	5,608.53
	\$390,046.81

TABLE II

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1951-1952

REVENUE

Appropriation—Chapter 642, P. L. 1951	\$309,089.00
Federal Wage and Hour Payments	137,491.23
Bureau of Boiler Inspection	20,146.35
Sale of Industrial Directories	1,039.00
	\$467,765.58

REFUNDS

Refunds of Expenditures	1,846.32	\$469,611.90
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EXPENDITURES

Expenditures	437,845.81	
Refunds of Expenditures	1,846.32	439,692.13
		\$ 29,919.77

PURPOSES

Administration	28,771.44
Employment Service for the Deaf	5,979.83
Statistical Division	18,872.42
Standards and Inspections	166,845.64
Wage and Hour Division	124,232.58
Supplies, Services and Expenses	12,701.18
Apprenticeship Training	37,818.85
Conciliation Service	19,487.75
Arbitration Panel	172.89
Bureau of Boiler Inspection	22,963.23
	\$437,845.81

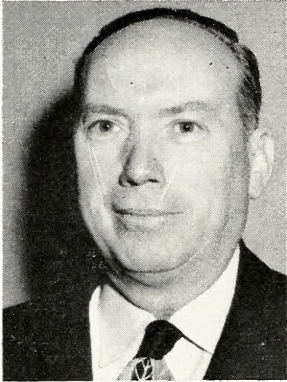
OBJECTS

Salaries and Wages	344,339.55
Supplies and Materials	2,154.18
Postage, Telephone and Telegrams	6,980.24
Travel Expense	62,099.66
Printing and Binding	12,709.11
Repairs and Alterations	578.51
General Expense	7,278.53
Equipment	1,706.03
	\$437,845.81

DIVISION OF STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS

LEWIS P. SORRELL,

Deputy Commissioner of Labor



LEWIS P. SORRELL

THE DIVISION OF STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS enforces the North Carolina Child Labor Law, the Maximum Hour Law, the State Elevator Code, the State Boiler Law, the Federal Wage and Hour Law, and the Federal Public Contracts Act. It also plans, recommends for adoption, and enforces Safety and Health Regulations designed to eliminate industrial hazards and to provide better working conditions in North Carolina industry.

Our industrial safety inspectors are concerned with the maintenance of safe and healthful working conditions in all places of industrial employment. Their primary functions are to discover hazards to safety and health, to discuss these hazards with management, and to advise management concerning the most helpful methods of carrying out the provisions of the Safety and Health Regulations.

Many alert and progressive employers do not have to be sold upon the desirability of providing satisfactory working conditions. In a majority of instances, no direct enforcement measures are needed in order to secure compliance with the laws and regulations, since a majority of our employers are anxious to make improvements which are beneficial. However, a minority of employers, some of whom will violate the law even though inspections are made as frequently as our personnel permits, resist all efforts of the inspector to secure voluntary compliance with the laws and regulations. In these cases, the Department has to resort to the courts to obtain the compliance which cannot be obtained by less drastic measures.

Our labor regulations inspectors perform duties similar to those of industrial safety inspectors, but work chiefly in the State's retail trade, service, and other intrastate establishments. These inspectors specialize in work concerning child labor and female employees.

Other inspectors of the Department devote their full time to inspections of elevators and to study and approval of proposed plans for elevator installations. Still others make inspections of high and low pressure boilers. Another specialized type of inspection work is the inspection of mine and quarry operations.

Administration of the Federal Wage and Hour Law and the Federal Public Contracts Act in North Carolina has been entrusted to the State Department of Labor continuously since April, 1941. North Carolina is the only State in the nation which enforces these federal statutes by virtue of annual renewed cooperative agreements with the United States Department of Labor. Assisted by a Federal Representative assigned to the Department by the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Labor Department, we have developed a well coordinated program under which we administer locally both State and Federal laws in the fields of safety and health, minimum wages, maximum hours, child labor and general working conditions. Operating under this arrangement, we have another group of inspectors whose work consists principally of making inspections under these federal statutes.

In addition to our regular inspection work under State and Federal laws, this Division during the biennium continued to promote safety in industry through the Department's Manpower Conservation Program. This program has the invaluable assistance of 23 industrial safety experts employed by North Carolina industrial establishments, who serve without compensation as the Department's Manpower Conservation Advisory Board.

The three additional industrial safety inspectors authorized by the General Assembly of 1951 enabled us to provide increased services in accident prevention to North Carolina industry during the biennium. A more detailed explanation of this phase of our work will be found in the report of Mr. W. C. Creel, Supervisor of Safety. An analysis of the work of our industrial safety and labor regulations inspectors, with emphasis upon routine inspection operations, will be found in the report of Mr. W. G. Watson, supervising inspector.

Due to the growing public demand for elevators, there has been a considerable increase in the installation of new elevators in North Carolina during the biennium. This has occasioned an increased demand for our specialized elevator inspection services. A detailed account of the operations of the Bureau of Elevator Inspections will be found in the report of Mr. Pryor E. Sugg, our Elevator Inspection Supervisor.

Activities of the Bureau of Boiler Inspections were expanded considerably during the biennium as a result of the General Assembly's action in bringing low pressure boilers under coverage of the State Boiler Law. An account of the Boiler Bureau's operations will be found in the report of Mr. S. F. Harrison, Boiler Inspection Supervisor.

During the last year of the biennium, mica mining activities in North Carolina were expanded to furnish increasing quantities of this essential war material to the federal government. Approximately 80 per cent of the mica produced in the United States during World War II was mined in a few of the western counties of North Carolina. Because of the importance of mica in the construction of vital airplane equipment and electrical appliances, the government offered a considerable price increase for this product. In our mica mining counties, it is felt that the continuing demand will almost create a "boom" for those engaged in mining.

Quarry operations also have increased as a result of the State's extensive road building program. A detailed report of the mine and quarry inspection activity during the biennium will be found in the report of Mr. J. L. Fitzgerald, Mine Inspector.

The inspectors engaged in wage and hour investigation work inspect payrolls and interview employers and employees to determine compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Public Contracts Act, and the State Maximum Hour Law. These inspectors give priority to complaint investigations, including child labor investigations, violations of the Public Contracts Act, and other investigations essential to the enforcement of these Federal and State laws. A detailed account of the activities of this division will be found in the report of Mr. S. G. Harrington, Wage and Hour Investigation Supervisor.

Several conferences and inspectors' schools were held during the biennium to further improve the efficiency of our inspectors. Special emphasis was placed upon accident prevention problems. I regard these important conferences and training schools as one of the highlights of the work of this Division.

RECOMMENDATIONS

One serious deficiency in our inspection service is the lack of an inspector to promote safety in the construction industry. A well trained and thoroughly experienced inspector, making inspections and promoting compliance with the North Carolina Safety Code for the Construction Industry, would be very helpful in reducing the number of fatalities and lowering the accident frequency rate in this very hazardous industry.

It is only necessary to read in the newspapers the accounts of the huge number of accidents in the construction industry in order to justify our need for beginning safety work in this field. At the present time, we do not have anyone who is trained in this kind of work. Since this work is highly technical in character, we must have a trained person who is capable of supervising a program including both inspec-

tions and educating and "selling" the industry on the need for safety work, and methods devised to prevent accidents in this industry.

The same statement which has been made about the construction industry holds true with respect to the electrical industry. There are constant newspaper accounts of the electrocution of people employed in various industries and establishments where electrical equipment is used or where electrical construction is being carried out, and the necessary safety practices are not being observed. If this Department were given the two men which are requested in the construction and electrical fields, we would be able to lessen most of these hazards through our regular inspection staff with the assistance and guidance of these two skilled men.

The acute need for these inspection services is illustrated by the report of the Industrial Commission on accidents in the construction and electrical industries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951. In the construction industry in North Carolina, according to this report, there were 22 deaths and permanent total disabilities during that year. There were also 336 permanent partial disabilities resulting from accidents, 2,367 temporary total disabilities, and 12,172 additional accident cases which required medical treatment. In the electrical industry, there were 12 deaths and permanent total disabilities, 31 permanent partial disabilities, 161 temporary total disabilities, and 915 additional accident cases requiring medical treatment. Total medical and other compensation costs as a result of these accidents amounted to \$721,232 in the construction industry and \$125,480 in the electrical industry.

The efficiency of our inspection division would be much improved if we had a supervising inspector for the Labor Regulations Inspectors. Such a Labor Regulations Supervisor would give us ten people in this field of work. I believe that everyone will agree that efficient operation depends upon adequate supervision. We do not have a supervisor for the people engaged in this work. At present, they are being supervised by our Safety Inspection Supervisor, who is considerably overloaded with both types of work and who does not have sufficient time to supervise adequately both industrial safety inspections and labor regulations inspections. I cannot urge too strongly the necessity of providing a supervisor for this phase of our work.

Through our general inspection service, we are rendering a splendid safety service to industry. During the past five years, there has been a decrease in the accident frequency rate of approximately 33 per cent. However, during the past calendar year there was an increase in the accident frequency rate. In my judgement, this was partly due

to the fact that our staff has been over-extended in its efforts to take care of all of the calls which industry makes upon us in this field of work.

Safety pays. Management in this State is rapidly learning this fact and therefore is calling more and more upon this Department for safety services. During the past five years, we have organized a very effective safety program with the advice and assistance of our Man-power Conservation Advisory Board. We are confident, therefore, that our program is a practical one. The results which already have been indicated bear out this statement. The program has three phases: first is a safety inspection service in special industry drives; second is a system of awards; and third is a program of education. However, if we are to continue to move forward on this program and to make certain that the accident frequency rate again starts on the downward trend, it is necessary for us to have sufficient employees to cope with the problems. We therefore recommend the provision of five additional Industrial Safety Inspectors.

We also recommend that we be given an additional Elevator Inspector. Due to the increased numbers and highly complicated types of elevator equipment which are submitted to the Elevator Supervisor for approval and the subsequent correspondence, the routine inspections which he himself can make have been sharply reduced. He is also required to test all new installations. A great deal of time must be spent conferring with building inspectors and elevator concerns about their elevator problems.

The State of North Carolina during this biennium has purchased over one-half million dollars in additional elevator equipment. The State does not carry insurance on the elevators; therefore, no inspections are made by insurance inspectors. The State is entirely dependent upon us for such service. If these inspections were made as often as insurance companies require, it would necessitate the full time of one inspector. It is impossible for the two men now doing this work to inspect the existing elevators over the entire State as often as is necessary in the interest of safety. I am therefore recommending that one additional Elevator Inspector be provided.

Since the State has never had a specially trained and qualified inspector to inspect coal mines, I feel that some consideration should be given to this situation. In the past, we have more or less relied upon guidance from the Federal coal mine inspectors. Due to the fact that coal operations in North Carolina have been mostly prospective in nature, no attempt has been made to secure a coal mine inspector. At present, there is only one coal mine in operation in North Carolina.

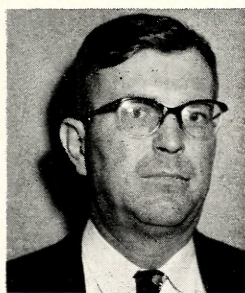
However, there have been increased activities in this mine during the past year. Inadequate safety measures resulted in two fatalities during the year. Because of the existence of this hazardous situation, it is now deemed advisable that arrangements be made to secure a coal mine inspector.

I also recommend that three additional stenographer-clerks be provided. This additional office help is needed to serve as follows: one to serve jointly as secretary for the requested Construction Safety and Electrical Safety Supervisors; another to serve as secretary to the requested Labor Regulations Supervisor; and a third to perform the additional office work in connection with the five additional Industrial Safety Inspectors which have been requested.

Last year our Bureau of Boiler Inspections was authorized to employ four inspectors and three office employees. Unfortunately, we were unable to secure the services of additional competent boiler inspectors. However, we discovered that we had an inadequate number of people to handle the office work in this Bureau. Consequently, we had to get one of the jobs transferred from an inspector to an office employee. We now recommend that provision be made for four inspectors, as well as for the four office employees which we have found are essential to the operation of this Bureau.

FEDERAL WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS INVESTIGATIONS

S. G. HARRINGTON, *Supervisor*



S. G. HARRINGTON

The wage and hour investigators inspect the payrolls of industrial establishments and interview employers and employees to determine compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act (Federal Wage and Hour Law) and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. Priority is given to complaint investigations, public contracts investigations, employer requests, and requests from the national office of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions in Washington, D. C. Special attention is given to establish-

ments which have not been previously investigated. In addition to the regular investigation activities mentioned above, special investigations are made to determine compliance with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act upon the request of the Secretary of Labor.

Wage and Hour investigation activities during the biennium, violations noted, and back wages paid to workers as the result of investigations, are summarized in the following Table:

TABLE III

Wage-Hour work for the period July 1, 1950 through June 30, 1952:	
Total number of Wage and Hour Investigations made	1874
Total number of Public Contracts Investigations made concurrent with Wage and Hour Investigations	216
Total number of Special Child Labor Investigations made	268
Total number of state inspections made concurrent with Wage and Hour Investigations	1125
Total number of investigations revealing violations of Child Labor provisions of Wage-Hour Law	184
Total number of Investigations showing violations of minimum wage provisions of Wage-Hour Law	517
Total number of investigations showing violations of overtime provisions of Wage-Hour Law	788
Total amount of back wages paid	\$349,285.35
Total number of employees receiving back wages	5474

Extensive amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act became effective on January 25, 1950. These amendments necessitated revised interpretations of the Act and revision of various regulations by the Wage-Hour Administrator. They also made necessary a large-scale public educational program to bring employers and employees up to date on the provisions of the amended law. While these activities were started during the previous biennium, their completion extended well into the 1950-1952 biennium.

Moreover, prior to this biennium, we had been operating with a greatly curtailed investigation staff of only nine investigators. In August, 1950, our investigation staff was increased. This made necessary the training of new and inexperienced investigators. For this purpose, two training schools of four weeks duration each were held.

During the fiscal year of 1950-1951, we operated with a staff of 18 investigators and during 1951-1952 with 17 investigators. During the fiscal year 1952-1953, we are operating with a staff of 15 investigators.

A number of educational clinics and group meetings were conducted during the biennium. These meetings were in addition to the countless number of individual conferences with employers and employees.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND LABOR REGULATIONS INSPECTIONS

W. G. WATSON, *Supervisor*



W. G. WATSON

Industrial safety and labor regulations inspectors of the Division of Standards and Inspections completed a total of 26,434 inspections during the biennium 1950-1952. The establishments inspected employed a total of 849,668 working people.

The inspectors also made 296 complaint investigations in response to complaints received from employees concerning violations of the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

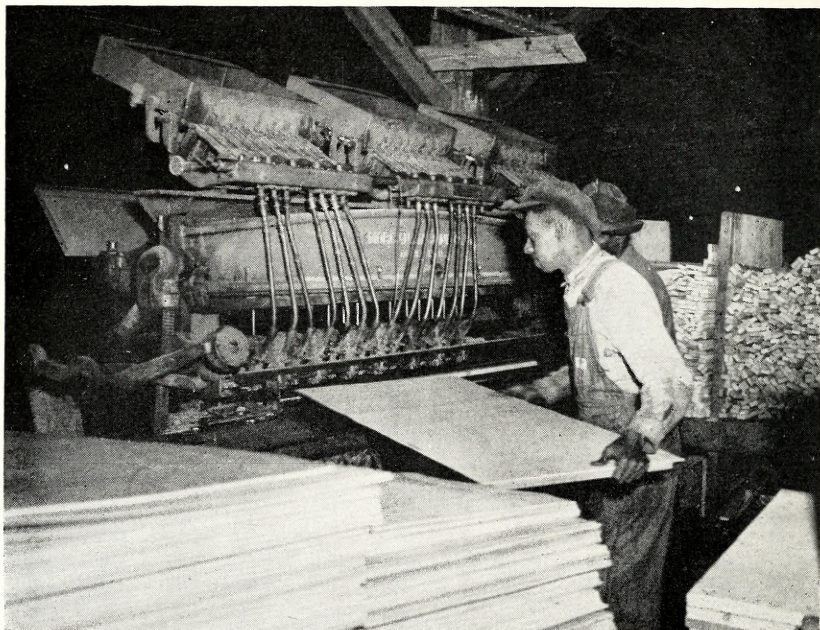
Reinspections were made by the inspectors in 1,275 instances for the purpose of obtaining compliance with the laws and regulations and to assist and advise management concerning problems arising in connection with safety and health and working conditions.

A total of 67 accident investigations were made by the inspectors following serious industrial accidents. These investigations were made to determine the causes of the accidents and to find the methods necessary to prevent their recurrence.

A total of 8,770 conferences were held with employers and employees for the purpose of explaining the labor laws, safety and health regulations, and other matters with which the inspectors are officially concerned.

Violations of the laws and regulations were noted in a total of 24,379 instances. Compliance with orders issued by the inspectors was reported in a total of 21,531 instances. The excess of violations over compliances is due principally to delayed reporting of compliances during the last two months of the biennium. A detailed analysis of these violations and compliances may be found in Tables IV and V.

A majority of the 296 complaints received and investigated during the biennium concerned excessive hours of work, unsanitary and inadequate toilet facilities, unsafe and unhealthful working conditions, improper ventilation and lighting, failure to provide seats for female employees, and specific violations of the Child Labor Law and the Maximum Hour Law. These complaints were given priority over routine inspection work and were investigated immediately. Action was taken in each case where violations were found to secure compliance.



Power cutting machines like the one in a plywood plant shown above can cause serious accidents and permanent disabilities unless the operator is conscious of their hazards. The Department's industrial safety inspectors examine such machines for proper guarding and promote the establishment of plant safety programs.

(Labor Department Photo.)

Where violations were considered willful and no disposition was shown to correct them, the Department took legal action. Willful violations were found in two establishments during the biennium. The courts ruled that these establishments were guilty of willful violations, as charged, and levied fines and court costs in the amount of \$73.60 on these offenders.

Our industrial safety inspectors completed a total of 5,417 routine inspections during the biennium, extending their services to a total of 480,100 employees.

Our labor regulations inspectors completed 16,074 inspections, extending their services to 173,062 employees.

Another group of our inspectors, who perform both industrial safety and labor regulations inspection work, completed 4,943 inspections in establishments employing 196,506 workers.

In accordance with the State-Federal Wage and Hour Agreement, our State safety inspectors made a total of 6,977 payroll spot-check inspections for compliance with the Federal Wage and Hour Law and 330 safety inspections under the Public Contracts Act concurrently with their regular inspection duties under the State laws.

TABLE IV

VIOLATIONS NOTED DURING THE BIENNIUM—JULY 1, 1950 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1952

INDUSTRY	Total	Child Labor	Hours	Time Record	Sanitation	Seats	First Aid	Drinking Water	Safety
Textile Yarn and Weave Mills	1,310	8	32	7	365	4	7	4	883
Textile Knit Goods	543	15	51	8	210		20	4	235
Other Textiles	551		7		145		4	2	393
Food Products	1,048	79	299	44	217	5	16	6	382
Tobacco Manufacturing	164	2	20		49		1	3	89
Apparel Manufacturing	181	11	25		7		1	2	64
Lumber & Timber	1,984	52	301	55	371		46	33	1,126
Furniture Manufacturing	792	33	78	16	281		21	14	349
Paper and Pulp	51	2	8	1	10		2		28
Printing	129	21	41	1	34			1	29
Chemical Manufacturing	265	3	54	5	60	1	4	3	136
Stone, Clay & Glass	414	3	62	6	105		12	11	215
Other Manufacturing	603	14	97	13	181		15	2	281
Wholesale Trade	881	61	322	41	229		16	20	192
Retail Trade	7,575	1,970	3,726	269	982	37	17	71	503
Eating & Drinking	2,936	655	1,861	151	196	2	6		65
Laundries & Dry Cleaning	732	26	87	23	192	9	11	13	371
Amusement	1,632	52	212	51	413	6	41	26	851
Service	1,591	669	535	31	200	1	4	10	141
Other Non-Manufacturing	997	19	231	26	110		30	19	562
GRAND TOTAL	24,379	3,694	8,049	755	4,421	65	276	244	6,875

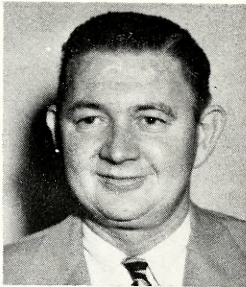
TABLE V

COMPLIANCE WITH ORDERS ISSUED DURING THE BIENNIUM—JULY 1, 1950 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1952

INDUSTRY	Total	Child Labor	Hours	Time Record	Sanitation	Seats	First Aid	Drinking Water	Safety
Textile Yarn & Weave Mills	1,175	8	28	6	323	7	7	14	782
Textile Knit Goods	472	13	45	4	186		11	5	208
Other Textiles	488		6	3	128		1	2	348
Food Products	955	71	265	44	192	3	28	14	338
Tobacco Mfg.	153	2	18		43		3	8	79
Apparel Mfg.	152	10	22		63				57
Lumber & Timber	1,774	47	266	38	328		60	39	996
Furniture Mfg.	694	30	70	6	249		21	9	309
Paper & Pulp	50	2	7	3	9		4		25
Printing	120	19	36	2	30		6	1	26
Chemical Mfg.	232	2	48	2	53	1	4	2	120
Stone, Clay & Glass	371	3	55	9	93		11	10	190
Other Mfg.	555	12	86	19	160		23	6	249
Wholesale Trade	764	58	285	36	203	2	5	5	170
Retail Trade	6,654	1,742	3,298	217	870	21	1	60	445
Eating & Drinking	2,608	580	1,647	144	174	1	2	2	58
Laundries & Dry Cleaning	747	23	77	67	170	11	44	27	328
Amusement	1,351	46	188	11	366			4	736
Service	1,363	587	474		177				125
Other Non-Mfg.	853	15	205	26	97		8	4	498
GRAND TOTAL	21,531	3,270	7,126	637	3,914	46	239	212	6,087

SPECIAL SAFETY SERVICES

WILLIAM C. CREEL, *Supervisor*



WILLIAM C. CREEL

In addition to the regular factory and mercantile inspection work of the Division of Standards and Inspections, the Division continued to promote safety in industry in cooperation with the Labor Department's Manpower Conservation Advisory Board. This special accident control work has received the whole-hearted support of both labor and management. Steps were taken during the biennium to increase the tempo and intensity of these activities.

Our special safety services for industry during the biennium, as in the previous four years, continued to be centered around the advice and planning of the Department's Advisory Board for the Conservation of Manpower in North Carolina Industry. This Board is composed of 23 men who are in charge of the plant safety programs of leading North Carolina industrial establishments. Organized in 1946, this group of industrial safety experts has served without compensation, devoting much time, effort and skill to working cooperatively with the Department of Labor in planning accident prevention programs for the industries of the State. Through the splendid cooperation and interest of industrial management in several of our leading industries, these men have been able to give the Department of Labor the benefit of their time and advice as a public service in safety.

The work of the Advisory Board with the Department of Labor is divided into three principal activities with a standing committee for each phase of the work. These committees are for the planning and promotion of Education, Awards, and Periodic Drives in Special Industries.

An outstanding achievement resulting from the good work of the Education Committee has been the introduction of an undergraduate course in safety for the engineering and textile students at North Carolina State College. Another very useful contribution of this Committee was the inauguration of industrial safety institutes for supervisory employees, in cooperation with the Extension Division of North Carolina State College. At the present time, this Committee is working with the State Department of Public Instruction toward the end of including the teaching of safety in the secondary public schools of North Carolina.



Preventing accidents in industry is not a simple job. Besides seeing to it that hazardous machines are properly guarded, Labor Department safety inspectors work to make both employers and workers conscious of occupational hazards. The employee above is operating a loom in a textile mill which participated in a Labor Department safety drive. (*Labor Department Photo.*)

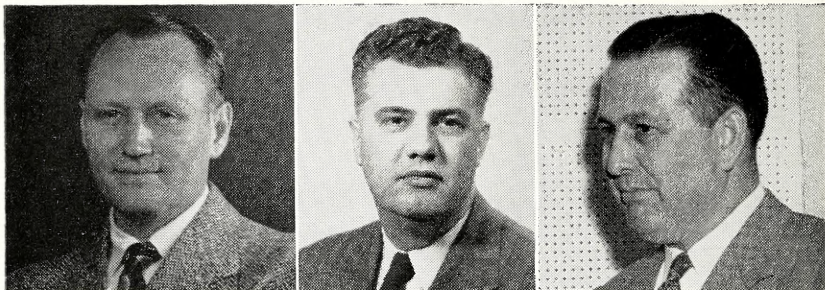
Another current interest of the Advisory Board and the Department is the proposed safety center at State College. The members of the Advisory Board are working closely with the college authorities and will be represented on the planning group for this proposed project.

The Awards Committee, in order to recognize outstanding work in accident prevention, assisted us in planning a program of safety awards which has proved most successful. Under this program, plants which reduce their accident frequency rates 40 per cent or more during a calendar year, operate for a year without any lost-time accidents, or operate with an accident rate 75 per cent or more below the State average, are eligible for the Department's *Certificate of Safety Achievement*. Since the inauguration of this program, a total of 3,835 such awards have been presented to the representatives of qualifying firms. Nearly 2,000 awards were presented during the 1950-1952 biennium.

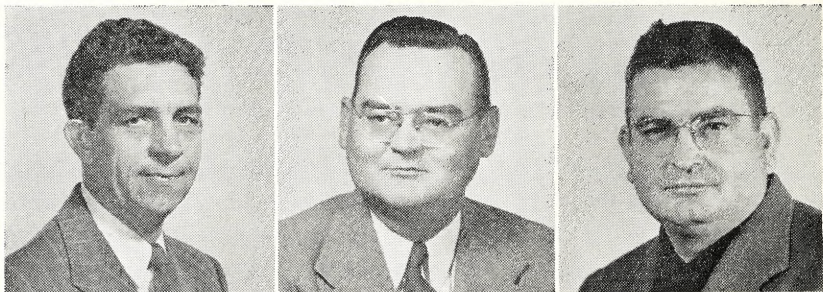
Industry has recognized that an award is an excellent means of stimulating accident prevention work. As a result of this interest, our awards program has become very popular. Various groups, mostly

MANPOWER CONSERVATION ADVISORY BOARD

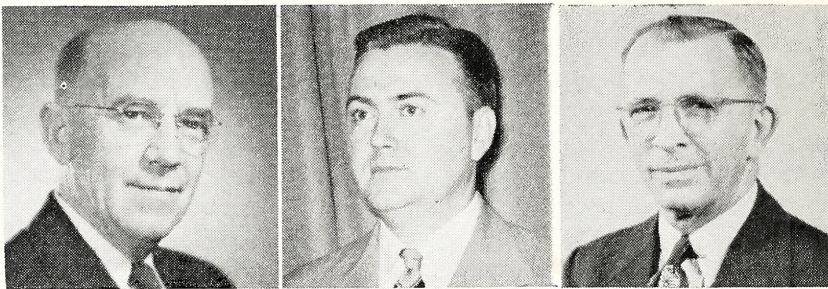
Pictured below and on the following page are 22 members of the Labor Department's *Advisory Board for the Conservation of Manpower in North Carolina Industry*. Organized in 1946, this group of industrial safety engineers has devoted much time, effort and skill to working cooperatively with the Department of Labor in planning accident prevention programs for the industries of the State. As an unofficial "Advisory Board", these gentlemen have given their expert advice to the Department without compensation as a public service to the industries of the State. Each of them is in charge of the safety program of his organization.



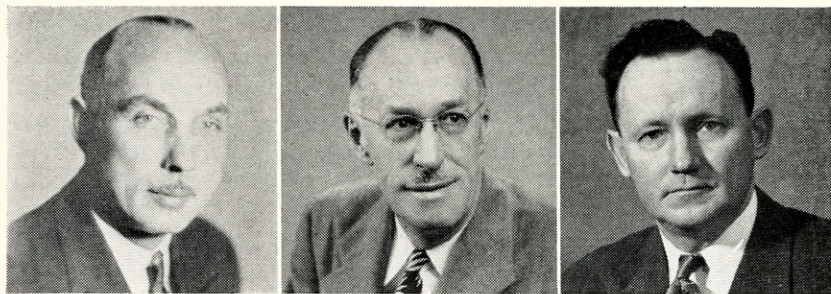
Left to right: Jesse D. Brown, American Enka Corp.; Glenn Penland, Erwin Cotton Mills Co.; W. G. Alligood, American Yarn & Processing Co.



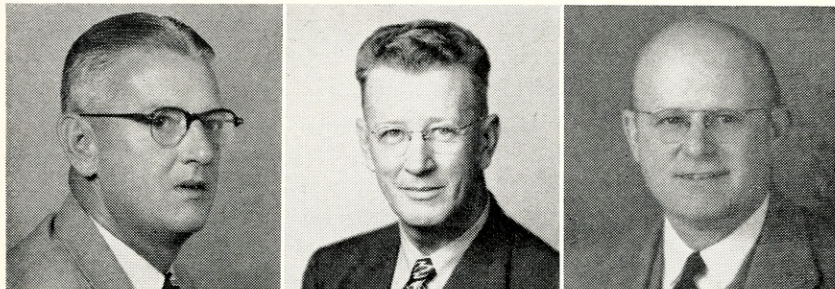
Left to right: Wilford G. Jones, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.; W. L. Loy, Morgan Cotton Mills; H. B. Gaylord, N. C. Pulp Co., Inc.



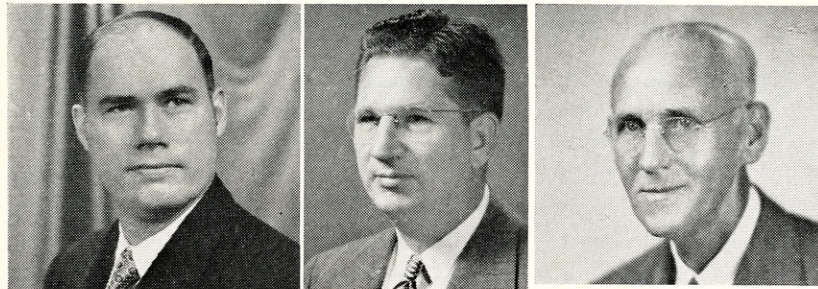
Left to right: Fred F. Murphy, Hickory Manufacturing Co.; Bahnson C. Hall, Jr., Hanes Hosiery Mills Co.; J. Robert Williams, Thomasville Chair Co.



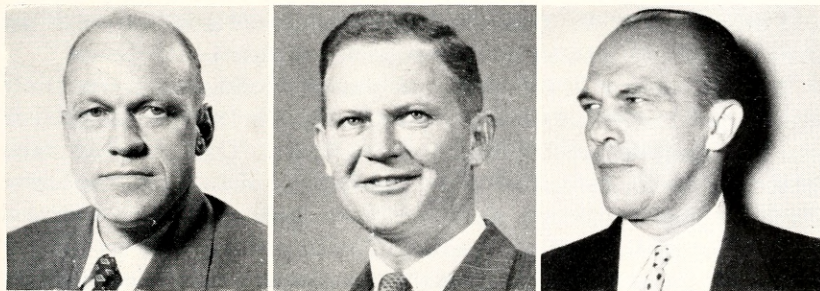
Left to right: J. M. Vann, Carolina Aluminum Co.; Clarence J. Hyslop, Chatham Manufacturing Co.; Ira W. Drake, Burlington Mills Corp.



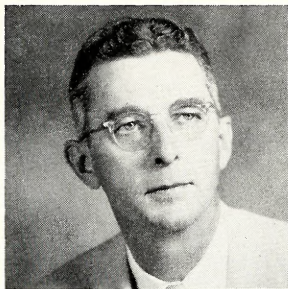
Left to right: H. E. Newbury, Ecusta Paper Co.; F. M. Culvern, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.; H. E. Williams, Fieldcrest Mills.



Left to right: W. P. Vause, Duke Power Co.; T. B. Ipock, Jr., Firestone Textiles, Inc.; C. H. McAllister, Tide Water Power Company.



Left to right: Joel F. Moody, Buckeye Cotton Oil Company; Carleton Bellamy, Jr., Champion Paper & Fibre Company; Zalph Rochelle, Tomlinson, Inc.



Garland Midyette
Superior Stone Company

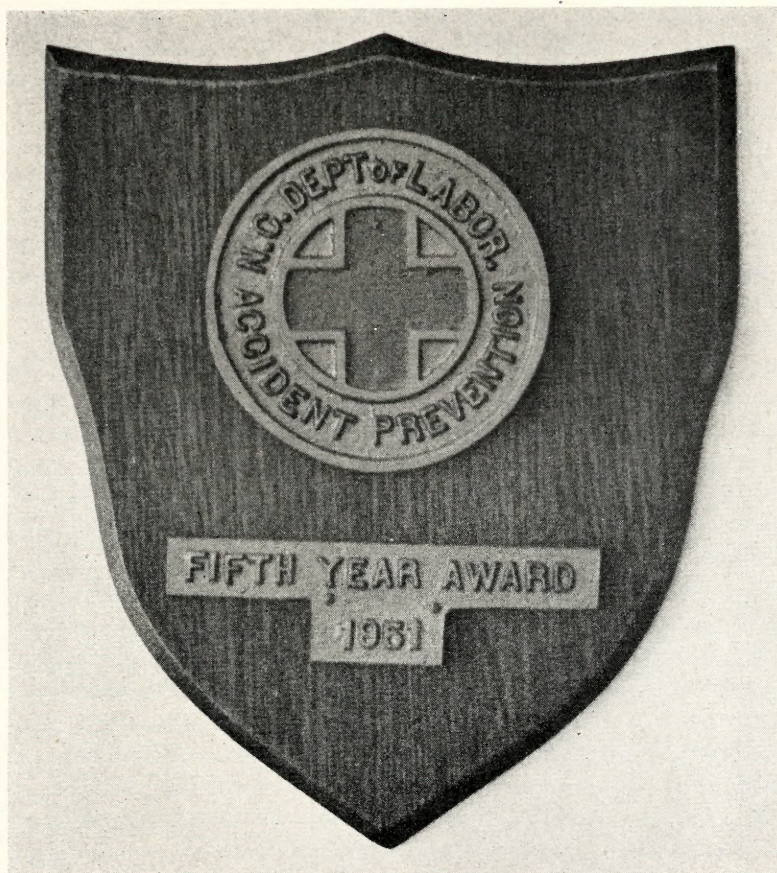
chambers of commerce throughout the State, have cooperated with the Department in arranging and sponsoring public presentations of awards in their localities. In the first half of 1952, fifteen public presentations in as many towns were held to recognize the outstanding work in accident prevention done by industrial plants in the various localities. Approximately 1,200 people attended these public presentations, at which 868 awards were presented. A special, illustrated safety talk was given by Commissioner Shuford at most of these presentations. These events were highly publicized in the newspapers and over the radio stations of the communities where they were held and stimulated much interest in the safety program.

Periodic Drives in Special Industries are based upon the need for special concentration upon accident prevention in industries having high accident frequency rates. Special drives have been conducted in three industries with the following reductions in accident frequency rates:

Brick and tile industry	36%
Wood furniture industry	43%
Plywood and veneer industry	15%

The most recent drive in this series of safety campaigns is the special safety drive in the cotton grey goods manufacturing plants of the textile industry. Already two visits have been made to each of a total of 170 plants of this type with very good results. The accident frequency rate of these plants in 1950—the year prior to the beginning of this drive—was 11.13 lost-time injuries for each million manhours worked. Following the two visits to these plants and extensive safety organization and educational work, including the circulation of special safety pamphlets and materials, the accident frequency rate in 1951 dropped to 9.69. This 13 per cent reduction is indicative of the fine progress and interest in the program which is being shown.

The only source of complete and accurate accident frequency rate information for North Carolina industry is this Division, which collects and compiles such information regularly. These accident rates are secured by the inspectors of the Department of Labor in the course of their regular inspection visits to industrial plants and are compiled periodically by the Safety Division. They are widely used by the Department, the individual industrial plants, other agencies of the State



Thirty-four North Carolina industrial establishments were presented plaques like the one above during 1952 for having won the Labor Department's safety achievement honors for five consecutive years.

engaged in industrial accident prevention work, and by the industrial safety agencies of the federal government. The most recent of these accident rate compilations, by industry, are presented in Table VI.

The accident frequency rates compiled during the last five years show that North Carolina industry experienced an accident rate reduction of 35 per cent. The State's all-industry accident rate dropped from 12.79 in the year 1949 to 10.19 in 1950—a reduction of 20 per cent in a single year. The truly encouraging fact about this safety program is that a gradual reduction in the accident rate of all North Carolina industry is being brought about. The influence of the work of the Advisory Board and the Department of Labor is being felt in many industries. While this Division does not claim credit for this

achievement during the last five years, we believe that we have not only had a very useful part in stimulating the individual plants into action, but that we have been able to offer the type of safety services which are needed by these industries.

In order to furnish competent and well-informed inspectors for this industrial safety promotion work, the Department has adopted a series of training courses for its inspection personnel. All of the inspectors employed by the Department of Labor have participated in these training schools. The Labor Regulations Inspectors, most of whom are women whose safety work is performed mostly in service industries such as bakeries, laundries, and dry cleaning plants, have been given a basic accident prevention course of 90 hours. All of these inspectors who took this course completed it satisfactorily. The Industrial Safety Inspectors took the complete accident prevention course of 150 hours. Upon completion of this course, the inspectors received diplomas. These courses are offered and taught by specially trained representatives of the Bureau of Labor Standards of the U. S. Department of Labor. Having completed these standard safety training courses, the inspectors of the Department of Labor now rank in training with those of other leading states in accident prevention.

Interest and action in all phases of the safety work of the Department are continuing in a very encouraging manner. However, if the Department is going to be able to continue its special safety services to industry in the field of awards, education, special drives, and other phases of the Advisory Board program, and at the same time carry on satisfactorily the routine inspection work as required by statute, it will be necessary to have increased personnel. Industry has indicated that the periodic drives and other features of this safety program are State services which are much needed and wanted. Many small plants, however, are not participating in these drives. Yet these smaller establishments need the safety services of the Department very much. If the present drives are continued and completed and all other industrial establishments in the State visited at least once each year, it will be necessary that we have five additional Industrial Safety Inspectors. This figure is based upon the assumption that about seven hundred additional inspections will be made in the present drives.

It is the earnest hope of the Safety Division and the North Carolina Department of Labor that we may offer to every industrial and service establishment in North Carolina the type of safety service which is needed in order to continue the fine progress which is being made in industrial accident prevention.

TABLE VI
ACCIDENT RATES IN NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES
PRELIMINARY 1951 COMPARED WITH FINAL 1950

INDUSTRY (Manufacturing)	No. Plants 1951	Manhours 1951	L.T.I. 1951	Frequency Rate	
				1951	*1950
CLAY AND STONE:					
Block and Pipe	65	2,653,094	94	35.4	26.4
Brick, Tile and Pottery	29	2,835,257	80	28.2	22.8
Monuments and Markers	16	508,168	4	7.8	22.6
CHEMICALS:					
Drugs, Insecticides, & Paints	39	3,716,357	59	15.8	12.9
Fertilizer (Manufacturing and Mixing)	43	2,546,044	64	25.1	16.3
Miscellaneous Chemicals and allied products	49	3,633,904	62	17.0	-----
ELECTRICAL:					
General	17	5,351,143	10	1.8	2.7
FURNITURE:					
Upholstering	33	1,084,562	12	11.0	12.0
Wood (**)					
IRON AND STEEL:					
Foundries	35	4,430,040	256	57.7	54.7
Machine Manufacturing	54	6,206,680	112	18.0	20.1
Machine Shop	92	3,314,760	59	17.7	22.2
Sheet Metal	51	1,903,210	56	18.9	24.6
Not elsewhere classified	15	979,675	45	45.9	32.6
LEATHER:					
Tanning, Manufacturing shoes, Belting, and Rolls	11	2,356,655	49	20.7	25.1
LUMBER:					
Logging, Sawing, & Planing	352	17,518,606	706	40.3	45.9
Millwork	87	3,508,652	106	30.2	26.1
Plywood and Veneer (***)	75	7,678,450	189	24.6	28.1
Miscellaneous Wood Products	40	1,090,645	41	37.5	-----
MINING:					
Mines	58	927,454	62	66.8	55.6
Processing Plants	33	2,128,813	129	60.5	60.4
Quarries	26	2,372,018	85	35.8	33.3
Paper:					
Paper and Pulp	5	12,109,796	58	4.7	6.1
Set up boxes and containers	24	1,795,268	54	30.1	10.3
PRINTING:					
Job, Newspaper & Book	117	4,140,757	16	3.8	3.6
TEXTILE:					
Cotton Yarn	247	74,843,957	805	10.7	9.3
Dyeing and Finishing	42	10,645,202	102	9.3	7.2
Knit Goods	358	56,571,627	279	4.9	2.5
Silk and Synthetic	50	21,138,578	90	4.2	3.9
Wearing Apparel	74	12,256,424	53	4.3	8.1
Woolen Worsteds	18	10,662,898	43	4.0	4.3
Not elsewhere classified	25	3,011,538	62	20.5	10.3
TOBACCO:					
Cigarette and Smoking	7	20,961,913	52	2.4	3.6
Leaf Processing	58	12,460,379	143	11.4	11.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING:					
General	84	4,741,968	62	13.0	-----
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	2,329	322,084,492	4,079	12.6	-----

TABLE VI—Continued

INDUSTRY (Manufacturing)	No. Plants 1951	Manhours 1951	L.T.I. 1951	Frequency Rate	
				1951	*1950
(Non-Manufacturing)					
FOOD:					
Baking.....	74	7,409,017	95	12.8	9.9
Bottling Plants.....	115	4,156,730	87	20.9	18.7
Canning & Preserving.....	20	1,450,640	16	11.0	10.5
Dairy Products.....	74	5,912,218	102	17.2	17.3
Ice and Coal.....	114	2,243,257	25	11.1	13.2
Meat Packing.....	63	2,312,572	39	16.8	12.0
Milling, Flour and Feed.....	115	2,644,046	34	12.8	12.8
SERVICE:					
Dry Cleaning.....	366	6,195,708	9	1.4	1.7
Dry Cleaning and Laundry.....	183	12,017,566	58	4.8	2.2
Garage.....	282	7,038,434	101	14.3	7.7
TRADE:					
Petroleum Products.....	133	2,272,703	21	9.2	8.1
Wholesale & Retail.....	137	4,455,719	57	12.7	8.9
MISCELLANEOUS NON-MANUFACTURING:					
General.....	58	1,986,746	35	17.6	-----
ALL NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.....	1,734	60,095,356	679	11.2	-----
ALL INDUSTRY.....	4,063	382,179,848	4,758	12.4	10.1
Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing					

*Information on number of plants, manhours, and L.T.I., were shown on previously released final rate for 1950.

(**)1951 frequency rate information will be collected during Special Industry Drive Reinspection.

(***)Information is for first six months of 1951 only.

BUREAU OF ELEVATOR INSPECTIONS

PRYOR E. SUGG, *Supervisor*



PRYOR E. SUGG

The State Elevator Code is now in its thirteenth year of operation in North Carolina. I am pleased to report that great progress has been made in obtaining the cooperation of the majority of elevator concerns doing business in North Carolina in providing better and safer elevator equipment for public and private usage. As the result of constant and persistent advice and recommendations by this Department, the purchasers and users of elevators are demanding that their existing elevators be

brought into compliance with the safety requirements of the Code when practicable to do so.

On the other hand, we still have a few owners and operators of elevators who continue to use elevators in a very bad and unsafe condition, especially if they are able to secure insurance to protect them in case of an accident. For example, there is a chain store concern which operates several stores in North Carolina in rented buildings. Three of these buildings have very unsatisfactory elevators. In one of them an employee fell into an open shaft, which resulted in a serious injury to the person. The elevator had been inspected and recommendations had been made which, had they been complied with, would have prevented the accident.

Furthermore, a few persons are still using electric hoists of the chain or rope type, attached to a car without any form of safety device, for conveying persons and materials from one floor to another. A person lost his life in one of these non-Code elevators in late 1951. When such equipment is discovered it is condemned for further use. Elevators of this type are usually purchased from an individual or concern who is primarily interested in the commission received for the project and who is in no way financially responsible for the hazards involved.

In order for an elevator to be legally installed in North Carolina, the plans and specifications have to be examined and approved by the Bureau of Elevator Inspections. When the project is completed, it is tested for load capacity, safety devices, and the entire equipment is inspected to determine whether the work has been performed in accordance with the provisions of the State Elevator Code, and in

accordance with the specifications as proposed by the elevator concern. This phase of our duties is very important, due to the fact that in most cases the owner will not accept or pay for the elevator until it is approved by this Department.

An assistant elevator inspector was employed by this Department at the beginning of the biennium. This has made possible a large increase in the number of our inspections. We have been able to make more routine inspections of existing elevators and also to make more thorough inspections of the entire elevator installations. We are able to do more than just inspect the safety features, as has been the policy in the past when time would not permit one man to do a complete job of inspection in addition to all of the office work in connection with the Elevator Bureau. These office duties have increased due to an increase in the number of elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators which have been sold in North Carolina during the past two years. There has also been an increase in the number of major repairs and modernizations of existing elevators, for which this Bureau has to approve the plans before a permit can be granted.

More than four and one-half million dollars worth of vertical transportation equipment has been cleared in this office for approval during the biennium. More than a half-million dollars worth of this total represents the cost of elevators and dumbwaiters purchased by the State of North Carolina. On numerous repair jobs for which an application for a permit was not required, but which we inspected, the cost involved was not available.

The estimated cost of the elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators sold in North Carolina during the biennium, as furnished to the Department by various elevator concerns, amounts to \$4,300,990. The records indicate that the State purchased \$671,252 of the total.

Data collected from all available sources indicates that there are approximately 4,500 elevators and 28 moving stairs in operation in the State. During the past biennium, there were 1,589 regular inspections of existing elevators and 32 inspections of escalators. This gives a total of 1,621 inspections. This number, subtracted from the total number of elevators and escalators in operation, leaves a total of 2,907 elevators which have not been inspected during the past two years by this Department.

TABLE VII

BUREAU OF ELEVATOR INSPECTIONS

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES JULY 1, 1950 — JUNE 30, 1952

Approval of plans and specifications for new installations	396
Approval of plans and specifications for major repairs and alterations to existing installations	60
Test and inspection of new installations	333
Test and inspection of dumbwaiters	47
Certificates issued for new installations	307
Regular inspection of existing elevators	1589
Elevators condemned	42
Compliance inspections	250
Elevator accidents investigated	15
Conferences with various elevator concerns	190
Inspection of escalators	32

BUREAU OF BOILER INSPECTIONS

S. F. HARRISON, *Supervisor*

S. F. HARRISON

The North Carolina Boiler Law is an important factor in the protection of life and property from the disastrous results of high and low pressure boiler and hot water tank explosions. The usefulness of this law increases proportionately with the growing power demands of an industrially expanding State.

Without an inspection service adequate to determine the need for periodic boiler repairs and replacements, boilers will deteriorate more rapidly and the likelihood of expensive and destructive explosions will increase. When an inspection is made by either the State Boiler Inspector or by an Insurance Company Inspector, the owner or operator of the boiler inspected is instructed in the safe care and maintenance of his boiler. Such instruction helps the boiler and tank owners financially. It also undoubtedly helps to prevent explosions.

The North Carolina Boiler Law, which is strictly a safety measure to prevent loss of life and property, covers all high pressure boilers, low pressure boilers, hot water boilers and hot water supply tanks, except those which are specifically exempt under General Statute 95-60.

According to all reports received by the State Boiler Inspector, there was only one hot water tank explosion in North Carolina during the 1950-1952 biennium. This explosion caused no personal injuries, but resulted in estimated property damage of approximately \$50,000. No high or low pressure boiler explosions were reported to us during the biennium.

During the last two years, this Bureau gave priority to individual and special requests for boiler inspections. We operated with a staff of two inspectors and two office employees until August, 1951, when an additional office employee was added to take care of a greatly expanded volume of office work. The Boiler Bureau at present is operating with a staff of two boiler inspectors and four office employees, having been unable to fill one boiler inspector's position with a competent inspector.

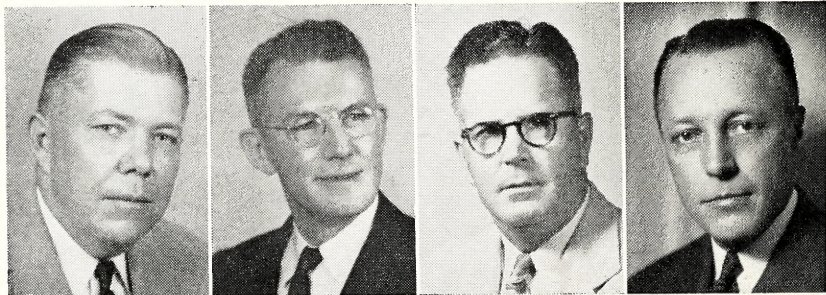
The Supervising Boiler Inspector, who is located in Raleigh, makes inspections in the eastern part of the State. He spends a considerable portion of his time in the office handling essential correspondence and supervising all phases of the Bureau's work. This work includes checking the inspection reports sent in by Insurance Company Boiler Inspectors, who are authorized representatives of the State insofar as inspection of insured boilers is concerned, checking blue prints on shop inspected boilers and tanks in instances in which the State inspector makes the shop inspections, and making field assembly inspections in cases where the boilers are assembled in the field.

The Supervisor has the responsibility of seeing that all boilers operating in the State are in compliance with the Boiler Law. The other



NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF BOILER RULES

FORREST H. SHUFORD, *Chairman*



Left to right: W. E. Shuping, Jr., representing insurance companies; W. W. Lloyd, representing operating engineers; R. Gordon Thomas, representing boiler manufacturers; W. H. Ruffin, representing owners and users.

TABLE VIII

BUREAU OF BOILER INSPECTIONS

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES JULY 1, 1950 — JUNE 30, 1952

	<i>Number</i>
Boilers condemned by Insurance Inspectors	53
Boilers condemned by State Boiler Inspectors	45
Compliance visits	1,128
Conferences	74
Complaints	18
Boilers found out of use	143
Firms found out of business	124
Non-Code boilers found	143
Boilers found junked	29
Boilers found insured	323
Accidents Investigated	10
Explosions (Hot Water Tank)	1

TABLE IX

BUREAU OF BOILER INSPECTIONS

REVENUES JULY 1, 1950 — JUNE 30, 1952

REVENUES

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Income</i>
Field Assembly Inspections	41	\$1,506.64
State Shop Inspections	53	1,631.35
State Special Inspections	99	2,748.18
State General Inspections	500	1,876.00
State External Inspections	976	3,569.00
State Internal Inspections	1,899	9,978.13
Total Number Inspections	3,568	
Number of Certificates issued	14,530	
Fees collected as result of insurance inspections for certificates		12,822.00
Inspectors Examination Fees, Commissions		
and renewals: Insurance Inspectors		671.00
State Symbol Stamps (Sold to Insurance Companies)		46.00
Total Amount Collected and Due		34,848.30
Total Amount Collected		34,207.08
Total Amount Due for State Inspections		641.22
Total Amount Due for Operating Certificates for boilers		
and tanks at \$1.00 each		475.00

State Boiler Inspector, who is located in Charlotte, makes inspections in the western part of the State. Through this geographic division of work, we have been able to cover the State more adequately in the inspection of high pressure boilers than during previous years. However, since the Boiler Law was amended to cover low pressure boilers, effective July 1, 1951, and since we have been unable to secure additional competent boiler inspectors, our inspections of low pressure boilers have been limited.

In January, 1952, graphotype and addressograph systems were installed in the Bureau in order to expedite the work and to enable us to catch up with the increased work load caused by our low pressure boiler and tank inspections. This new system is working very efficiently and has eliminated much duplication. It has enabled us to

keep our office work on a current basis for the first time in the history of the Boiler Bureau.

A detailed statistical explanation of the operations of the Boiler Bureau will be found in the accompanying tables concerning inspection activities, revenues received and Boiler Bureau expenses from July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1952.

TABLE X
BUREAU OF BOILER INSPECTIONS
REVENUES AND EXPENSES JULY 1, 1950 — JUNE 30, 1952
EXPENSES

	<i>Income</i>
Attending Board Meetings	\$ 26.18
Salaries and Wages	27,350.65
Office Supplies and Printing	2,372.14
Postage, Telephone and Telegrams	2,006.94
General Expense, Bonding Employees, Repairs	73.91
Travel Expense	5,967.93
Office Equipment	2,720.78
Total Expense	40,518.53
Appropriated	11,448.00
Collections	33,531.29
Total Income	44,979.29
Less: Total Expense	40,518.53
Amount Reverted	4,460.76

TABLE XI
SCHEDULE OF FEES PROVIDED IN THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE
BOILER INSPECTION LAW, AS AMENDED BY THE
1951 GENERAL ASSEMBLY

High Pressure Boilers

External Inspections (Fire tube boilers with hand holes while under pressure)	\$ 4.00
External Inspections (Fire tube boilers with man holes while under pressure)	4.00
External Inspections (Water tube boilers with not more than 500 square feet of heating surface, while under pressure)	4.00
External Inspections (Water tube boilers with more than 500 but not more than 3000 square feet of heating surface, while under pressure)	4.00
External Inspections (Water tube boilers with more than 3000 square feet of heating surface, while under pressure)	6.00
Internal Inspections (Fire tube boilers with hand holes)	6.00
Internal Inspections (Fire tube boilers with man holes)	12.00
Internal Inspections (Water tube boilers with not more than 500 square feet of heating surface)	6.00
Internal Inspection (Water tube boilers with more than 500 but not more than 3000 square feet of heating surface)	12.00
Internal Inspections (Water tube boilers with more than 3000 square feet of heating surface)	20.00
General Inspections (Miniature boilers, which do not exceed 18 inches inside diameter of shell, 100 pounds per square inch maximum allowable working pressure)	5.00
General Inspections (Water tube boilers, coil type)	6.00

**Low Pressure Boiler and Hot Water Tanks
Inspected Every Two Years**

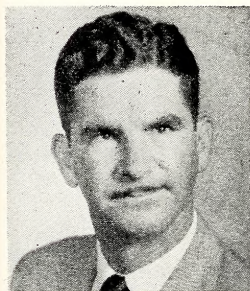
Low pressure steam and hot water boilers, equipped only with hand holes and washout plugs	\$ 3.00
Low pressure steam and hot water boilers, equipped with manhole	5.00
Hot water supply boilers	2.00
Tanks that are not equipped with manhole	2.00
Tanks equipped with manhole	4.00

Shop, Special and Field Assembly Inspections

Shop, Special and Field Assembly Inspections—per day	\$35.00
Shop, Special and Field Assembly Inspections—one-half day	20.00
Plus expenses to include traveling and subsistence	

MINE AND QUARRY INSPECTIONS

J. L. FITZGERALD, *Supervisor*



J. L. FITZGERALD

The principal changes which occurred in the North Carolina mining and quarrying industries during the 1950-1952 biennium were significant increases in production of mica for the Federal government and in production of crushed stone and gravel for use in connection with the State government's road building and improvement program.

As a result of these expanded operations, there were nine more fatalities in mining and quarrying in North Carolina during 1950 and 1951 than in the previous two-year period. During 1948 and 1949 there were six fatalities in these industries. In 1950 and 1951 there were fifteen fatalities, of which eight occurred in mines and seven in quarries.

The Department's mine and quarry inspectors found a total of 523 violations of the Safety and Health Regulations in 244 mines, quarries, and sand and gravel pits in the course of their inspection work during the biennium. Twenty-five violations of the State Labor Laws were also found. Recommendations to correct these violations were made by the inspectors.

Table XII presents a report of violations and compliances noted in mine and quarry operations during the biennium. Table XIII presents a detailed report of lost-time accidents in mines and quarries during the calendar years 1950 and 1951. Tables XIV and XV are reports of tonnage production and estimated value of products from the mine and quarry industries for the years 1950 and 1951.

TABLE XII
VIOLATIONS AND COMPLIANCES IN MINES, QUARRIES
AND SAND AND GRAVEL PITS
 July 1, 1950 — June 30, 1952

Industry	Number Establishments Found In Violation	State Labor Laws	Safety & Health Regulations	Total
Mines, Quarries, Sand and Gravel Pits	244	Violations 25 Compliances 12	523 362	548 374

TABLE XIII
 ACCIDENT REPORT OF MINE AND QUARRY OPERATIONS, AS REPORTED BY INDUSTRY.
 FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS OF 1950 AND 1951

	Total Number of Accidents	Lost Time not Compensable	Lost Time Compensable	Minor no Time Lost	Fatal	Number Days Lost
MINES:						
Mica.....	20	8	8	4	-----	140.50
Feldspar.....	121	30	54	37	-----	1,274
Pyrophyllite and Talc.....	128	50	28	46	4	817
Tungsten.....	325	120	57	148	-----	1,384
Kaolin.....	50	43	6	-----	1	237
Coal.....	41	28	10	-----	3	376
Miscellaneous.....	4	2	-----	2	-----	8
	689	281	163	237	8	4,236.50
QUARRIES:						
Stone Products State Highway & Public Works Commission.....	52	-----	24	27	1	679
Stone Products.....	686	139	162	379	6	10,404.50
	738	139	186	406	7	11,083.50
PITS:						
Sand and Gravel.....	140	29	46	65	-----	472

TABLE XIV
 ANNUAL REPORT MINES, QUARRIES AND PITS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1950
 INCLUDING STATE HIGHWAY QUARRIES

No. Mines & Quarry Operations	Kind	Actual Number Employed	Payroll Exec. and Office Employees	Payroll Other Employees	Quantity Tons	Value
*42	Stone Products State Highway & Public Works Commission.....	1023	\$ 30,654.80	\$ 700,970.75	1,851,132.25	\$ 2,301,944.91
30	Stone Products.....	1377	362,755.55	3,117,830.98	8,385,660.48	12,869,691.31
30	Sand and Gravel.....	472	176,159.25	1,099,824.56	4,377,327.45	3,943,876.52
35	Feldspar.....	271	45,910.00	503,471.47	277,938.06	1,862,928.62
12	Mica.....	88	14,986.00	136,141.81	36,819.98	798,634.64
1	Ilmenite.....	25	25,733.04	45,985.64	53,384.00	180,897.29
1	Tungsten.....	183	65,992.35	552,365.91	94,995.00	1,978,503.73
7	Pyrophyllite and Talc.....	195	61,832.94	464,740.30	105,988.00	1,483,700.82
3	Kaolin.....	182	22,441.36	311,301.48	97,973.00	414,893.00
2	Olivine.....	32	3,240.00	33,180.23	4,184.76	36,764.61
5	Vermiculite.....	16	3,000.00	36,525.00	2,936.39	16,411.39
1	Coal.....	58	-----	191,218.45	23,935.00	-----
169	-----	3922	\$ 812,705.29	\$ 7,193,556.58	15,312,274.37	\$ 25,888,246.84

*This represents quarries operated by the State Highway and Public Works Commission which are operated by state employees and prison labor.

TABLE XV

ANNUAL REPORT MINES QUARRIES AND PITS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1951
INCLUDING STATE HIGHWAY QUARRIES

No. Mines & Quarry Operations	Kind	Actual Number Employed	Payroll Exec. and Office Employees	Payro'l Other Employees	Quantity Tons	Value
*33	Stone Product State Highway & Public Works Commission -----	811	\$ 39,020.80	\$ 651,645.39	1,840,692.35	\$ 2,308,247.98
37	Stone Products.....	1465	482,363.72	3,554,825.61	9,604,450.46	14,761,412.77
19	Sand and Gravel.....	365	212,619.84	925,566.88	3,858,881.70	3,498,110.28
43	Feldspar.....	375	38,623.67	326,649.36	273,827.027	1,368,311.02
15	Mica.....	144	61,216.96	255,015.82	35,434.45	1,013,096.20
1	Ilmenite.....	22	27,434.11	54,597.34	63,075.00	224,771.00
1	Tungsten.....	266	102,665.00	876,546.00	103,660.00	3,963,645.91
9	Pyrophyllite and Talc.....	261	70,201.85	556,674.31	116,479.00	1,493,697.00
3	Kaolin.....	201	16,050.00	447,423.10	341,653.00	499,219.00
2	Olivine.....	37	4,097.45	6,757.44	4,860.12	41,828.48
1	Coal.....	45	-----	177,919.20	25,414.08	-----
**9	Miscellaneous.....	106	16,119.78	183,110.36	6,147,605	115,231.52
173	-----	4098	\$ 1,070,413.18	\$ 8,016,730.81	16,274,574.792	\$ 29,287,571.16

*This represents quarries operated by the State Highway and Public Works Commission which are operated by state employees and prison labor.

**Marble, Halloysite, Asbestos, Vermiculite and Muscovite.

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION

FRANK CRANE, *Director*



FRANK CRANE

A total of 348 cases presenting unresolved problems in labor-management relationships were brought to the attention of the Division of Conciliation during the biennium 1950-1952.

In 274 of these cases the services of the Division of Conciliation were used to avert possible strikes and to assist the parties in arriving at mutually satisfactory solutions of their problems. In this manner, many cases which could have developed into work stoppages were resolved amicably without loss of either earnings or production.

In 74 instances, the parties were unable to reach agreement quickly enough to avoid work stoppages, and strikes developed. The Conciliation Service was active in many of these cases, using its good offices in an attempt to help bring about a quick settlement.

Approximately four of every five cases handled during the biennium were settled without work stoppages. About 20 per cent of the situations resulted in strikes.

The 348 cases were distributed among 16 different industries. The furniture and lumber industries accounted for 71 cases. Others occurred in the textile industry, 67; the transportation industry, 47; the tobacco industry, 33; chemicals and allied products, 31; machinery and foundry industries, 22; printing and publishing, 17; the construction industry, 11; communications, 9; paper and paper products, 9; miscellaneous industries, 8; transportation equipment, 6; food products, 5; stone, clay, and glass products and mining, 4; utilities and utility equipment, 4; rubber products, 3; and personal services, 1.

Table XVI presents the number of cases which came up, by industry, during each month of the biennium. Table XVII gives the approximate number of workers involved in these cases during each month of the biennium. Table XVIII summarizes strikes, man-days idle, and workers involved in strikes. Table XIX is a summary of North Carolina strike data by calendar years from the year 1941, when the Conciliation Service was created, through 1951.

Knowledge of an existing controversy generally was brought to the attention of the Service by the initiating party desiring to amend



or terminate the existing contract, giving the thirty-day notice required by the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. These notices were acknowledged promptly by the Service, with a copy of the acknowledgement always being sent to the other party to the contract. In order to encourage the parties to settle their own differences, it was constantly emphasized that it was our sincere hope that the parties would reach amicable agreement through collective bargaining and free discussions.

Whenever the parties were unable to reach agreement through their own endeavors, the services of the Conciliation Service were offered. Contact was maintained with the parties during the thirty-day notice period. In cases in which the parties had failed to reach agreement during that period, a representative of the Conciliation Service called the parties together and endeavored through conciliation and mediation to bring about a meeting of minds and an understanding concerning the issues in dispute.

The Building Trades in Durham and Chapel Hill were on strike from December 14, 1950 to January 17, 1951 with 750 employees involved. A total of 17,250 man-days were lost in this strike. In April, 1951, North Carolina was caught in the South-wide textile strike concerning the issue of wages. The joint efforts of both the Federal and State Conciliation Services were of no avail in avoiding this strike. Sixteen companies were concerned and 16,000 workers were involved. A majority of these workers were out of work for five weeks, resulting in a financial loss of approximately \$1,000,000 in payrolls and production. More than 80 per cent of the time lost as a result of strikes in North Carolina during the entire fiscal year 1950-1951 was lost on account of this strike.

TABLE XVI
NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO ATTENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA CONCILIATION SERVICE AND/OR FEDERAL MEDIATION
AND CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING JULY 1, 1950 TO JUNE 30, 1952 BY INDUSTRY AND BY MONTH*

INDUSTRY	ALL MONTHS	1950-51												1951-52											
		JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE
ALL INDUSTRIES	348	11	10	10	16	12	12	23	7	13	28	17	8	7	20	11	25	10	14	16	15	14	22	15	12
Building Trades (Construction)	11	2	1		3	1	1		1		5	2	2	1	1		5				2	1		1	1
Chemical and Allied Products	31	2				1					2	2	1	2	3					1		1	4	2	2
Communications	9																								
Food and Kindred Products	5					1	1					1							2						
Furniture and Lumber	71	3	4	1	4		5	4		4	3	2	1	3	7	3	2	2	2	8	6	1	3	1	2
Machinery and Foundry	22	1	1	1	3	2	1		1	1			1	1	3	1	4	2		1	1	1			
Miscellaneous	9	1	1											1	1	1									1
Personal Service	1																								
Printing and Publishing	17	1	1	2	2	2			1	1		1	2	1	1	1	1		2		2		1		1
Rubber	3			1						1	1	1			1										
Stone, Clay, Glass and Mining	4																								
Textiles	67	2		5	5	4	2	14	4	5	1	2	1	1	1		5	3	1	1	2	4		3	3
Tobacco	33	1					1			13					1								10	4	
Transportation	47	1	1		1	2	1	3		2	8	1	1	1	1	5	6	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	2
Transportation Equipment	6									1							2								
Utilities and Utility Equipment	4						1																		
Miscellaneous	8		1	1						2									1	1		2	1		1

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished data.

TABLE XVII

NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN CASES COMING TO ATTENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA CONCILIATION SERVICE AND/OR FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING PERIOD JULY 1, 1950 TO JUNE 30, 1952, BY MONTH AND FISCAL YEAR*

MONTH	1950-51		1951-52	
	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved
TOTAL.....	167	59,455	181	61,548
July.....	11	2,177	7	1,526
August.....	10	3,451	20	5,730
September.....	10	8,105	11	6,640
October.....	16	6,465	25	11,299
November.....	12	2,586	10	1,268
December.....	12	4,290	14	1,432
January.....	23	10,090	16	4,389
February.....	7	1,575	15	5,727
March.....	13	9,887	14	8,840
April.....	28	7,142	22	5,488
May.....	17	2,780	15	9,548
June.....	8	907	12	5,661

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished data.

TABLE XVIII

STRIKES IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING PERIOD JULY 1, 1950 TO JUNE 30, 1952
BY MONTH OF BEGINNING AND FISCAL YEAR*

MONTH	1950-51			1951-52		
	Number	Workers Involved	Man-Days Idle (All Strikes)	Number	Workers Involved	Man-Days Idle (All Strikes)
TOTAL.....	40	26,914	513,582	34	11,826	233,491
July.....	3	171	2,118	2	84	768
August.....	2	458	2,128	4	294	1,659
September.....	3	449	8,164	5	1,138	6,184
October.....	7	2,146	6,393	2	55	292
November.....	3	747	6,038	2	30	1,400
December.....	2	1,550	18,828	2	330	1,560
January.....	3	2,041	12,914	4	1,067	22,121
February.....	3	801	4,918	1	70	586
March.....	4	1,239	10,956	5	3,715	163,330
April.....	8	16,706	428,903	1	4,522	27,003
May.....	1	415	2,490	3	371	8,438
June.....	1	191	9,732	1	150	150

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished data.

TABLE XIX

LABOR-MANAGEMENT CASES AND STRIKES IN NORTH CAROLINA*

Year	Number of Situations	Workers Involved	Number of Strikes	Workers Idle	Man-Days Idle	Per Cent of National Total
1941	State Concilia Established.....	tion Service	34	18,731	105,085	.5
1942	109	64,827	26	4,826	24,254	.6
1943	201	114,865	57	18,511	103,368	.8
1944	187	75,584	45	11,056	68,057	.8
1945	113	40,355	37	17,470	438,000	1.2
1946	109	37,424	56	14,400	452,000	.4
1947	193	61,212	37	16,000	542,000	1.6
1948	202	103,186	22	2,698	59,420	.2
1949	180	53,245	18	3,850	136,130	.3
1950	148	38,392	31	12,700	75,700	.2
1951	183	54,276	38	24,300	508,000	2.2

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished data.

ARBITRATION SERVICE



The Department of Labor attempts to promote the settlement of differences between labor and management through direct, collective bargaining whenever and wherever this is possible. Through the frank and open discussion of their differences and by the mutual exercise of good will, labor and management in North Carolina have been able in most instances to settle their problems peacefully and satisfactorily. The assistance of the Conciliation Service often is instrumental in bringing about such settlements. When mutually agreeable solutions can be reached through collective bargaining there is no need for arbitration.

Not all differences between labor and management can be ironed out in collective bargaining. Also, a majority of labor-management contracts contain provisions for arbitration of disputes arising out of the application or interpretation of the contract at the terminal point in the grievance machinery. In disputes where the parties are unable to reach agreement, the machinery of arbitration established under the North Carolina Voluntary Arbitration Act is very useful in permitting the expeditious settlement of differences.

The original Arbitration Act was passed by the General Assembly of 1945. During the ensuing six years it was used to a rather limited extent in the settlement of industrial disputes. To make it more functional, the statute was almost completely rewritten in 1951 and the revised version was passed without opposition by both the House and the Senate during the 1951 session of the General Assembly.

Under the provisions of the Voluntary Arbitration Act, an arbitrator may be appointed—upon the joint request of labor and management—to study the issues in a dispute and decide the case in an impartial manner. Meanwhile, work and production continue. There is no interruption of wages, profits or production. Workers, manage-

ment, stockholders, and the public all benefit from the settlement of differences without interruption of production.

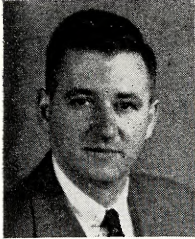
The revised arbitration statute (1) gives legal status to labor-management contracts providing for the arbitration, under the Arbitration Act, of disputes which may arise in the future. (2) It permits "demand" arbitration upon the request of a single party to a dispute in those instances in which the labor-management contract provides for such arbitration. Previously, the law had required that the request for arbitration had to be a joint request from both of the parties to a contract. (3) It also provides for the legal enforceability of arbitration awards made under the provisions of the Act, provided the arbitrator has not exceeded his authority. The revised Arbitration Act also contains several additional minor changes, which were made in the interest of operating efficiency.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Commissioner of Labor has maintained since 1945 a list of qualified, public-spirited citizens who have served as arbitrators under the Act. The personnel of the list of arbitrators has changed from time to time due to resignations and new appointments. During the 1950-1952 biennium, however, there were no changes. The present list of 20 arbitrators is composed of men who have gained experience in previous government or private arbitration work.

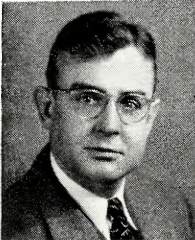
Since the Arbitration Act was amended, increasing interest in it has been shown by labor and management, and a more extensive use is being made of it in the settlement of industrial disputes.

LIST OF ARBITRATORS

Serving under the provisions of the *Voluntary Arbitration Act of 1945*
(Appointed by the Commissioner of Labor)



BARRETT, GERALD A., Chapel Hill, N. C., professor of business law, Department of Economics and Commerce, University of North Carolina; member of panel of arbitrators, American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; born, New York; A.B. degree, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., LL.B. Columbia University, Law School, New York; before joining the faculty of the University of North Carolina he was engaged in the private practice of law; was director of Office of Price Administration for the Territory of Hawaii.

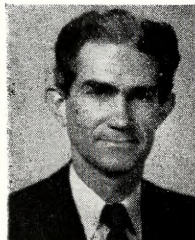


and Brothers, 1949.

CALHOON, RICHARD P., Chapel Hill, N. C., professor of personnel administration, University of North Carolina; member of arbitration panel, American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; born, Sewickley, Pa.; A.B. University of Pittsburgh, 1930, M.A. University of Pittsburgh, 1932, graduate work University of Pittsburgh, 1934, graduate Business Training College, Pittsburgh; assistant to factory manager, Ansco Company, 1936-'37; industrial relations U. S. Rubber Company, 1937-'41; personnel director Kendall Mills, 1941-'46; author, "Moving Ahead on Your Job", McGraw-Hill, 1946, "Survey of Personnel Administrator's Opinions", 1948; "Problems in Personnel Administration", Harper

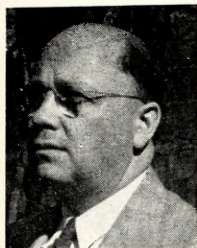


CLARKSON, FRANCIS O., Charlotte, N. C., lawyer, engaged in general civil practice; attorney for Mecklenburg County; member Mecklenburg County, North Carolina and American Bar Associations; member of arbitration panel American Arbitration Association for more than ten years; born, Charlotte, N. C.; received A.B. and LL.B. degrees at University of North Carolina; State Senator 1931; public panel member Regional War Labor Board; served as arbitrator in numerous disputes by joint request of labor and management and on several occasions as referee by Superior Court appointment.



DAVIS, LEMUEL H., Raleigh, N. C., lawyer and dairyman. Engaged in private law practice, specializing in labor relations. Member North Carolina and Virginia Bar Association. Director, Wake County Milk Producers Association. Born, Davis, N. C.; A.B. Wake Forest College, Law, Wake Forest Law School, Graduate student, Columbia University. Five years in school administration in Eastern North Carolina. Nearly fourteen years with United States Department of Agriculture and as regional attorney (Richmond, Va., and Birmingham, Ala.), office of Solicitor, United States Department of Labor.

LIST OF ARBITRATORS (Continued)



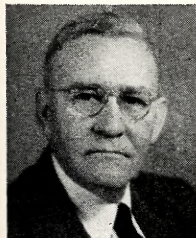
FRIEDLAENDER, MARC, Greensboro, N. C., professor, Department of English, The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina; member, Modern Language Association of America, American Association of University Professors, Arbitration Panel, American Arbitration Association; born, Columbus, Georgia; A.B., Princeton University, M.A., Harvard University Law School; Ph.D., University of Chicago; public panel member War Labor Board; author of various articles in the field of belles lettres.



GUTHRIE, PAUL N., Chapel Hill, N. C., professor of economics, Department of Economics, University of North Carolina; member, arbitration panels American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; charter member National Academy of Arbitrators; born, Greenville, Tenn.; B.A., University of Tennessee, M.A. and Ph.D., Columbia University; author of various reviews; editor, "The Path I Trod"; former vice chairman and public member, National War Labor Board, Region IV; director disputes division, National War Labor Board, Region IV; chairman Southern Textile Commission; director wage stabilization, National Wage Stabilization Board.



HEATON, GEORGE D., II, Charlotte, N. C., minister, Myers Park Baptist Church; member: State Board of North Carolina Baptists, Social Service Commission of Southern Baptist Convention, commission on Evangelism, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; active member of National Preaching Mission since 1937; member the University Christian Missions; member of missions to military camps and missions to military chaplains; speaker at Southern Industrial Relations Conference for past twelve years; born, Parkersburg, W. Va., reared in Louisville, Ky.; graduate of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, and Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.; Doctor of Divinity, Georgetown College.



HOBBS, R. J. M., Chapel Hill, N. C., professor of business law, Department of Economics and Commerce, University of North Carolina; member North Carolina Bar Association; panel member American Arbitration Association; member Board of Aldermen, Chapel Hill; born, Guilford College, N. C.; A.B. Guilford College, LL.B. Columbia University; formerly engaged in private practice of law in Greensboro, N. C.; arbitrator and panel chairman National War Labor Board; claims adjuster for casualty insurance companies in employer liability cases prior to workmen's compensation.

LIST OF ARBITRATORS (Continued)



JENKINS, RAYMOND, Salisbury, N. C., teacher, head of department of English and dean of faculty, Catawba College; member arbitration panels, American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; member Modern Language Association and American Association of University Professors; born, New Platz, N. Y.; A.B. Cornell University, Ph.D., Yale University, study at British Museum and Public Record Office, London; formerly taught at University of California, Los Angeles, New York University and Duke University; author contributing to "Studies in Philology", "Shakespeare Association Bulletin" and other publications.



KEISTER, ALBERT S., Greensboro, N. C., professor and head of Department of Economics, Woman's College, U.N.C., since 1924; member board of directors Guilford Nat. Bank and Gate City Sav. and Loan Asso.; editor Southern Economic Journal; arbitrator, American Arbitration Asso.; born, Dayton, Ohio; A.B. Otterbein College, A.M. Columbia Univ., Ph.D. Univ. of Chicago; professor of economics, Cornell College, Iowa, 1911-'20; asst. professor of finance, Univ. of Chicago, 1920-'24; research economist N. C. State Tax Com. summers of 1928-'29-'30; member city council and chairman of finance committee, City of Greensboro, 1933-'39; consultant National Resources Planning Board, 1941; public panel member and arbitrator, Nat. War Labor Board, 1942-'45. Visiting professor, Universities of Chicago, California and N. C.

Nat. War Labor Board, 1942-'45. Visiting professor, Universities of Chicago, California and N. C.



LEE, ROBERT E., Wake Forest, N. C., professor of law, immediate past dean Wake Forest Law School; member: American Arbitration Asso., Rotary and civic clubs, N. C. and American Bar Asso. American Law Institute, N. C. General Statutes Commission, N. C. Commission to study laws of Domestic Relations; former Sec.-Treas. American Business Laws Asso. (1941-'46); Law faculty, Temple Univ., (1929-'45), professor of law, U. S. Army Univ., Shrivenham, England, (1945-'46); legal columnist, Philadelphia Inquirer for several years, author: "Advanced Business Law," "Law of Contracts," "Cases on Contracts"; contributor, legal periodicals and encyclopedias; born, Kinston; B.S. and LL.B. Wake Forest College; M.A.

Columbia Univ., LL.M. and S.J.D. Duke Univ., post graduate study at N. Y. University and Univ. of Pennsylvania.



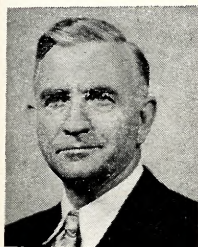
LIVENGOOD, CHARLES H., JR., Durham, N. C., associate professor of law, Duke University, since 1946; member: N. C. and N. Y. Bar, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Arbitration Panel; committee on State Legislation; American Bar Asso. committee on administrative law; American Law Institute and American Judicature Society; Lieut., U.S.N.R.; lecturer, labor law, Geo. Washington Univ., (summer, 1949) and Univ., of N. C. (summer, 1948); member, law firm (Kennon & Livengood) Durham, (1945-'48); chief Wage Hour Section, Office of U. S. Solicitor (1940-'42); associate, law firms, (Townsend and Lewis) (1937-'40); (Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine) (1934-'37) N. Y. City; contributor to law journals; legal periodicals; born, Durham; A.B., Duke Univ., LL.B. Harvard.

journals; legal periodicals; born, Durham; A.B., Duke Univ., LL.B. Harvard.

LIST OF ARBITRATORS (Continued)



MAGGS, DOUGLAS B., Durham, N. C., professor of law, Duke University; member American Arbitration Association; visiting professor of law at Columbia University, Yale University, University of North Carolina, University of Chicago, Cornell; Solicitor U. S. Department of Labor, 1943-'45; chief legal consultant, Office of Emergency Management 1942-'43; chief consultant, Board of Economic Warfare, 1942; special assistant to U. S. Attorney General, 1938-'39, 1942-'43; chief, Wage Hour Unit, U. S. Department Justice, 1939; general editor, selected "Essays on Constitutional Law" and articles in various legal journals and periodicals; born, San Francisco, California; A.B. and J.D., University of California, S.J.D., Harvard.



MEMORY, JASPER L., JR., Wake Forest, N. C., professor of education and director of placement, acting dean and director 1950 Summer Session, Wake Forest College; editor, Wake Forest College Alumni News; chairman, Merit System Council of North Carolina since 1943; member, North Carolina Recreation Commission; supervisor, North Carolina High Schools 1925-'29; formerly: accountant, Bank of Whiteville; operator, cotton gin, Whiteville; author, "Elementary Statistical Techniques", "Selected Prose of John Charles McNeill"; co-author, "North Carolina High School Manual"; born, Whiteville, N. C.; B.A., Wake Forest College, M.A., Columbia University, New York City.



MILLAR, WILLIAM H. F., Waynesville, N. C., Attorney, (Millar & Medford); Secretary-Director, Aladdin Industries, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.; Aladdin Radio Industries, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Member, American Arbitration Association; Formerly member Law Firm Levering and Millar, Chicago, Ill.; Past Secretary-Director, The Mantle Lamp Company of America, Chicago, Ill.; Born, Chicago, Ill.; LL.B. Chicago Law School.

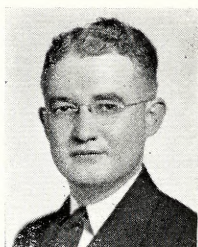


SOULE, WILLIAM C., Wake Forest, N. C., professor of labor law, Wake Forest College; member, panel of arbitrators, American Arbitration Association; arbitrator, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; member, Virginia Bar Association; formerly in patent department, National Lead Company, New York City; special studies: collective bargaining of public employees, collective bargaining patterns in the automobile industry; contributor to "Cases and Materials on Labor Law"; author, "Overtime 1950", N. C. Law Review, 1950; born, Orange, New Jersey; B.S. Commerce, Washington and Lee University, LL.B., Washington and Lee University Law School, LL.M., University of Michigan Law School.

LIST OF ARBITRATORS (Continued)



SPENGLER, JOSEPH J., Durham, N. C., professor of economics and business administration, director of graduate studies in economics and business administration, Duke University, Durham; member, American Arbitration Association and American Statistical Association; director, Social Science Research Council; public member, War Labor Board; regional executive, Office Price Administration; consultant: U. S. Department of Agriculture, National Resources Board, U. S. Treasury; author and contributor to many economic, sociological and related professional journals and publications; born, Piqua, Ohio; A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Ohio State University.



WALLACE, LAWRENCE H., Smithfield, N. C., tobacconist and fertilizer manufacturer; attorney, member North Carolina Bar Association; State Senator, representing Eighth District, Johnston and Wayne Counties, 1945-'47 sessions of the General Assembly; State Representative from Johnston County in the General Assembly of 1939-'41-'43; Solicitor Recorder's Court of Johnston County 1934-'38; President, Smithfield Kiwanis Club, 1940; LL.B., University of North Carolina Law School, 1930.



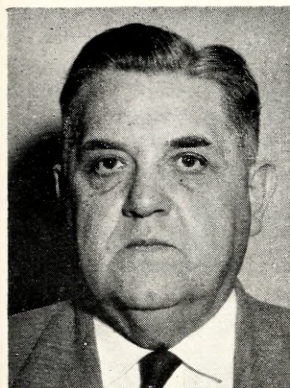
WETTACH, ROBERT H., Chapel Hill, N. C., professor of law, immediate past dean of law school, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; member, North Carolina and American Bar Associations; arbitrator, American Arbitration Association; member N. C. Insurance Study Commission; Past: public member, National War Labor Board, (1942-'45); trial examiner, National Textile Labor Relations Board (1933-'35); former N. C. Assistant Attorney General; drafter, N. C. Conciliation Act; author, many articles in Law Reviews and legal periodicals on various phases of laws and contemporary problems; born, Pittsburgh, Pa., A.B., M.A., LL.B., University of Pittsburgh; S.J.D., Harvard.



WOLF, HARRY D., Chapel Hill, N. C., Associate professor School of Economics, Director, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Member, North Carolina Unemployment Commission since July, 1941; Charter Member, National Academy of Arbitrators; Arbitrator, American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; Past Associate and Public Regional Member, National War Labor Board; Member, Industry Committee Fair Labor Standards Act; Drafter, Statute creating North Carolina Department of Labor; Author: "The Railroad Labor Board (1927)", "Collective Bargaining on The Railroads" in "How Collective Bargaining Works (1942)"; born, Sheldon, Illinois; B.S., Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia; M.S. and Ph.D., University of Chicago.

DIVISION OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

C. L. BEDDINGFIELD, *Director*



C. L. BEDDINGFIELD

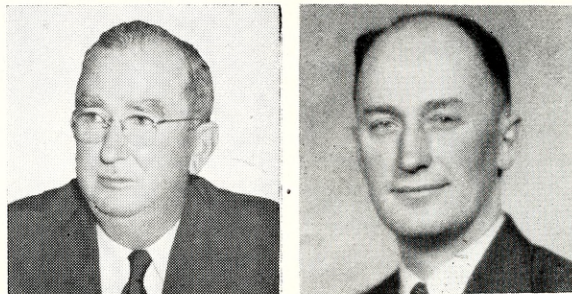
The North Carolina apprenticeship law is designed as a working arrangement whereby committees of employers and employees, working together, or individual employers or companies, may promote the training of young workers in the skilled trades of industry; provide reasonably continuous employment; guarantee a living wage; and provide thorough on-the-job training in all phases of the several skilled trades, supplemented by related technical training.

The first consideration of the apprenticeship program is the welfare of the apprentice. It is a known fact that the interests of employers, employees and the public will be served best when the interest of the apprentice is constantly in the forefront.

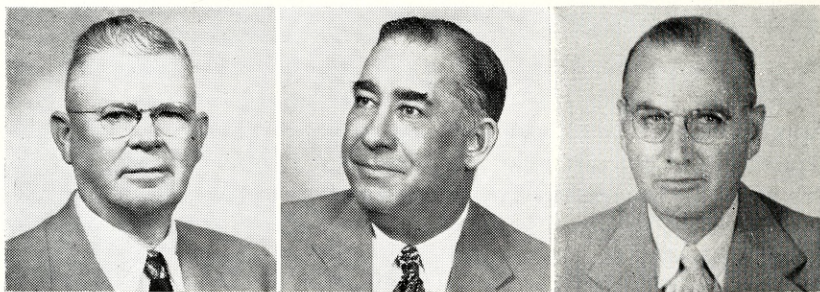
The Apprenticeship Act provides for the appointment of a State Apprenticeship Council by the Commissioner of Labor, with equal representation of employers and employees. It provides that the Commissioner of Labor shall be Chairman of the Council and the State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, Vice-Chairman. The law also provides for the appointment of a Director of Apprenticeship, whose responsibility, with the advice and guidance of the Council, is to promote a State-wide voluntary apprenticeship training program covering all of the skilled trades requiring two years or more to become a skilled craftsman. The purpose of this law is to insure that a sufficient number of skilled craftsmen will be trained to meet the needs of industries in the State.

APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL

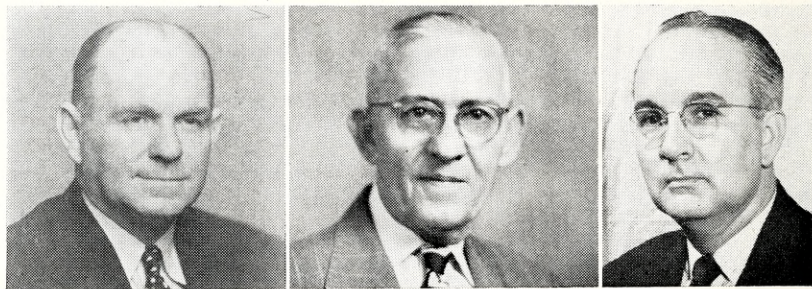
The composition of the State Apprenticeship Council at present is as follows: Forrest H. Shuford, Commissioner of Labor, Chairman; M. D. Thornburg, State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, Vice-Chairman; C. L. Beddingfield, Director of the Division of Apprenticeship Training, Secretary; and three members representing employers and three representing employees, as listed below:

NORTH CAROLINA STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL

Left to right: Forrest H. Shuford, Chairman; M. D. Thornburg, Vice-Chairman.

EMPLOYER REPRESENTATIVES

Left to right: L. P. Kennedy; A. J. Fox; George Arthur.

EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES

Left to right: E. D. Faires; E. T. Dorrity; Lloyd D. Hardy.

EMPLOYER REPRESENTATIVES

DWIGHT L. CASEY, *Carolinas Chapter Manager*
National Electrical Contractors Association
Charlotte, N. C.

A. J. FOX, *General Contractor*
Raleigh, N. C.

GEORGE G. ARTHUR, *Director of Training*
Champion Paper & Fibre Company
Canton, N. C.

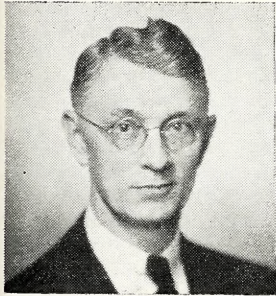
EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES

E. D. FAIRES, *Business Agent*
Local Union No. 69,
Plumbers and Steamfitters
Charlotte, N. C.

HENRY C. SAWYER, *Business Representative*
International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers, Local 553 (AFL)
Durham, N. C.

LLOYD D. HARDY, *Vice-President*
Raleigh Central Labor Union
Raleigh, N. C.

George W. Coggin, former Vice-Chairman of the Apprenticeship Council and State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, retired on June 30, 1952. Mr. Coggin had served as Vice-Chairman of the Apprenticeship Council since it was established on July 1, 1939.



George W. Coggin, (Retired).
Former Vice-Chairman,
State Apprenticeship Council.

He had a record of having attended every meeting of the Council except one since the Council's organization. He had also served continuously as State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education since 1918. The tremendous growth and expansion of this field of endeavor is a glorious tribute to the long service and devotion which he gave to this work. The members of the State Apprenticeship Council and staff wish for him many more years of health and happiness.

The Apprenticeship Council has been designated as the authority on apprenticeship training in North Carolina in connection with the National Defense Training Program, which includes improvement of working skills and advanced workers' training. The Council works in close cooperation with other State and Federal agencies in the advancement of this program. It also serves as the certifying agency for registered apprenticeship training programs in connection with the deferment of apprentices from the draft until their training has been completed. It is the approving agency for all apprenticeable trades and occupations for veterans training under Public Law 550 passed by the 82nd Congress.

Our active registered apprenticeship training programs and registered apprentices reached a peak during 1951, due to a last minute rush of veterans attempting to qualify for G. I. training subsistence before the deadline date of July 25, 1951, established in the G. I. Bill of Rights. Since that month there has been a gradual decline in

the number of both registered programs and apprentices. However, the record indicates a leveling off point has been reached and the entire program seems to have approached a normal level.

Our Biennial Report of June 30, 1950 showed a total of 2,457 active apprenticeship programs registered, with 2,676 plants, companies or individual employers training apprentices under these programs. A total of 3,393 apprentices were registered at that time.



The apprentice bricklayers shown above are laying bricks for the exterior wall of a new business building. Construction trades apprentices like these receive thorough on-the-job training by working on many different types of building projects. (*Labor Department Photo.*)

During the biennium 1950-1952, a total of 367 new programs were approved and registered and 2,980 additional apprentices were registered. A total of 312 programs were cancelled during the biennium. A total of 1,227 apprentices completed their training; 122 were suspended for the duration of their military service; and 2,039 registrations were cancelled. The large number of cancellations was due to the refusal of veterans to complete their training after their G. I. subsistence benefits had been exhausted.

At the end of the biennium, there were 2,514 active programs in operation in the State with 2,965 apprentices registered and training under these programs. Table XXI shows in detail the distribution of programs and apprentices by trades and occupational groups.

COMPLETIONS

The 1,227 apprentices who completed their training during the biennium were awarded their Certificates of Completion. These apprentices have now taken their places as skilled craftsmen in the industries of the State. As of June 30, 1952, a total of 1,527 apprentices



The apprentice spraying paint on the car in the above picture is now a journeyman auto body mechanic after having completed his years of apprenticeship training under the State program. (*Labor Department Photo.*)

had received Certificates of Completion since the beginning of the State apprenticeship training program. Tables XXIII and XXIV present in detail the distribution of these former apprentices by industry and by occupational groups.

Our records indicate that there will be 600 or more apprentices completing their training each year through 1955.

The skilled labor market in most sections of the State and in all skilled occupations and trades continues to be short of available skilled workers and craftsmen. This fact indicates that apprenticeship training must be further advanced in order to meet the demands of the State's expanding industries.

TABLE XX

REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS, PARTICIPATING ESTABLISHMENTS,
AND APPRENTICES, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM
June 30, 1952

	Type of Program*					
	All types	Group		Individual		
		Joint	Not-joint	Joint	Not-joint	
					No Union	Union Waiver
Programs, Total.....	2514	27	2	13	2470	2
Programs with no Apprentices.....	1377	4	0	7	1366	0
Programs having Apprentices.....	1137	23	2	6	1104	2
Establishments Participating in all Programs**.....	2740	235	20	13	2470	2
Establishments Participating in Programs having Apprentices.....	1347	215	20	6	1104	2
Apprentices, Total.....	2965	552	37	50	2302	24
Apprentices Per Program having Apprentices.....	2.6	24.0	18.5	8.3	2.1	12.0
Apprentices Per Establishment in Programs having Apprentices.....	2.2	2.6	1.9	8.3	2.1	12.0

*Group joint More than one establishment participating, and a joint committee of labor and management to effectuate the over-all program.

Group not-joint More than one establishment participating, but the program effectuated by representatives of one party only.

Individual joint One establishment only, with joint representation of management and organized labor to effectuate the over-all program.

Individual not-joint (No union) one establishment only, but the program effectuated by management only, because of the absence of an interested union.

Individual not-joint (Union waiver) one establishment only, but the program effectuated by management only because union has waived participation.

TABLE XXI

REGISTERED PROGRAM—OCCUPATIONS, AND EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE OF
REGISTERED APPRENTICES, BY OCCUPATION GROUP

June 30, 1952

OCCUPATION GROUP	Occupation Group Code (1)	Progre- ssion Per Occup- Group (2)	All Ex- pected Com- ple- tions	Expected Completion Date									
				Before 1952	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	
All Occupation Groups.....		3407	2965	334	640	646	659	532	130	20	4	0	
Commercial Artist.....	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Draftsman.....	02	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Laboratory Technician.....	03	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Photographer.....	04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cook (Except Private Family).....	05	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Barber, Beautician.....	06	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Technical and Personal Service (N. E. C.).....	09	14	7	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Brick, Stone, Tile Layer.....	11	201	235	29	63	78	46	17	2	0	0	0	
Carpenter.....	12	295	358	29	67	72	93	76	21	0	0	0	
Cement Finisher.....	13	21	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Painter (Construction).....	14	106	47	6	8	18	7	8	0	0	0	0	
Plasterer.....	15	71	126	9	31	29	25	29	3	0	0	0	
Plumber, Pipefitter.....	16	352	452	65	98	102	80	60	40	7	0	0	
Roofer, Slater.....	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Construction Occupations (N. E. C.).....	19	29	35	1	7	8	15	4	0	0	0	0	
Electrician (Not Construction).....	21	8	5	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	
Electrician (Construction).....	22	281	397	44	62	63	94	103	31	0	0	0	
Machinist.....	26	113	113	13	24	14	23	36	3	0	0	0	
Tool Maker, Die Sinker.....	27	5	5	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Polisher, Buffer (Metal).....	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Machine Shop (N. E. C.).....	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jeweler, Watchmaker.....	31	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Engraver.....	32	13	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sheet Metal Worker.....	33	136	173	26	55	31	36	24	1	0	0	0	
Molder.....	34	24	13	2	0	3	6	2	0	0	0	0	
Foundry Worker (N. E. C.).....	35	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Boilermaker.....	36	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Structural Iron Worker.....	37	11	6	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	
Metal Working Occupations (N. E. C.).....	39	15	10	2	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Auto Mechanic and Repairman.....	41	976	473	61	110	98	111	88	5	0	0	0	
Millwright.....	46	7	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Railroad Mechanic and Repairman.....	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Airplane Mechanic and Repairman.....	48	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mechanic and Repairman (N. E. C.).....	49	148	65	4	12	24	15	8	2	0	0	0	
Compositor, Typesetter.....	51	109	96	7	15	24	16	15	11	7	1	0	
Electrotyper, Stereotyper.....	52	5	8	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	1	0	
Lithographer.....	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Photoengraver.....	54	6	11	1	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	
Pressman (Printing).....	55	91	87	8	19	19	19	13	5	4	0	0	
Printing, Publishing (N. E. C.).....	59	24	17	4	5	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	
Stationary Engineer.....	61	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Hoistman, Craneman.....	62	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Glazier.....	63	15	10	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous Occupations (N. E. C.).....	69	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Powerhouse Operator.....	71	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lineman.....	72	21	7	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Meatcutter (Excluding Slaughterhouse).....	73	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Non-Manufacturing (N. E. C.).....	79	13	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Baker.....	81	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Loomfixer.....	82	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Furrier.....	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Milliner.....	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dressmaker.....	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tailor.....	86	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cabinetmaker.....	87	163	93	10	22	17	20	23	1	0	0	0	
Millman.....	88	16	10	0	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	
Upholsterer.....	91	19	8	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Shoe Repairman.....	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stonecutter.....	93	13	41	2	7	13	16	3	0	0	0	0	
Optician, Lens Grinder.....	94	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Painter (Not Constr.).....	95	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pattern Maker (Not Paper).....	96	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Manufacturing Occups. (N. E. C.).....	99	30	31	3	8	6	11	3	0	0	0	0	

TABLE XXII

JOURNEYMEN EMPLOYED, AND ESTIMATED POTENTIAL APPRENTICES, BY OCCUPATION GROUP,
IN PROGRAMS CURRENTLY REGISTERED AND REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP.

June 30, 1952

OCCUPATION GROUP	Occup. Group Code	Estimated Journeymen	Apprentices		Ratio	
			Actual	Estimated Potential	Actual	Potential
All Occupation Groups.....		18,882	2,965	12,077	6.4	1.6
Commercial Artist.....	01	0	0	0		
Draftsman.....	02	3	0	3	3.0	1.0
Laboratory Technician.....	03	10	1	10	10.0	1.0
Photographer.....	04	0	0	0		
Cook (Except Private Family).....	05	5	1	5	5.0	1.0
Barber, Beautician.....	06	3	0	3	3.0	1.0
Technical and Personal Service (N. E. C.).....	09	44	7	44	6.3	1.0
Brick, Stone, Tile Layer.....	11	1,374	235	757	5.9	1.8
Carpenter.....	12	4,299	358	1,750	12.0	2.5
Cement Finisher.....	13	102	4	66	25.5	1.5
Painter (Construction).....	14	602	47	310	12.8	1.9
Plasterer.....	15	655	126	305	5.2	2.1
Plumber, Pipefitter.....	16	1,788	452	1,417	4.0	1.3
Roofer, Slater.....	17	17	0	8	17.0	2.1
Construction Occupation (N. E. C.).....	19	201	35	119	5.7	1.7
Electrician (Not Construction).....	21	74	5	45	14.8	1.6
Electrician (Construction).....	22	1,249	397	934	3.1	1.3
Machinist.....	26	739	113	417	6.5	1.8
Tool Maker, Die Sinker.....	27	22	5	17	4.4	1.3
Polisher, Buffer (Metal).....	28	0	0	0		
Machine Shop (N. E. C.).....	29	0	0	0		
Jeweler, Watchmaker.....	31	8	2	8	4.0	1.0
Engraver.....	32	33	1	33	33.0	1.0
Sheet Metal Worker.....	33	754	173	547	4.4	1.4
Molder.....	34	157	13	102	12.1	1.5
Foundry Worker (N. E. C.).....	35	12	0	8	12.0	1.5
Boilermaker.....	36	3	0	3	3.0	1.0
Structural Iron Worker.....	37	72	6	37	12.0	1.9
Metal Working Occupations (N. E. C.).....	39	42	10	42	4.2	1.0
Auto Mechanic and Repairman.....	41	3,160	473	2,849	6.7	1.1
Millwright.....	46	22	3	18	7.3	1.2
Railroad Mechanic and Repairman.....	47	0	0	0		
Airplane Mechanic and Repairman.....	48	24	2	17	12.0	1.4
Mechanic and Repairman (N. E. C.).....	49	631	65	426	9.7	1.5
Compositor, Typesetter.....	51	557	96	328	5.8	1.7
Electrotypist, Stereotypist.....	52	29	8	22	3.6	1.3
Lithographer.....	53	0	0	0		
Photoengraver.....	54	15	11	20	1.4	0.8
Pressman (Printing).....	55	301	87	232	3.5	1.3
Printing, Publishing (N. E. C.).....	59	81	1	69	4.8	1.2
Stationary Engineer.....	61	3	1	3	3.0	1.0
Hoistman, Crane-man.....	62	25	0	7	25.0	3.6
Glazier.....	63	42	10	38	4.2	1.1
Miscellaneous Occupations (N. E. C.).....	69	5	1	5	5.0	1.0
Powerhouse Operator.....	71	17	0	10	17.0	1.7
Lineman.....	72	508	7	241	72.6	2.1
Meatcutter (Excluding Slaughterhouse).....	73	18	1	18	18.0	1.0
Non-Manufacturing (N. E. C.).....	79	37	1	37	37.0	1.0
Baker.....	81	12	2	12	6.0	1.0
Loomfixer.....	82	62	0	12	62.0	5.2
Furrier.....	83	0	0	0		
Milliner.....	84	0	0	0		
Dressmaker.....	85	0	0	0		
Tailor.....	86	8	1	8	8.0	1.0
Cabinetmaker.....	87	527	93	439	5.7	1.2
Millman.....	88	49	10	49	4.9	1.0
Upholsterer.....	91	52	8	48	6.5	1.1
Shoe Repairman.....	92	0	0	0		
Stonecutter.....	93	130	41	57	3.2	2.3
Optician, Lens Grinder.....	94	12	2	8	6.0	1.5
Painter (Not Construction).....	95	27	2	15	13.5	1.8
Pattern Maker (Not Paper).....	96	10	1	10	10.0	1.0
Manufacturing Occupations (N. E. C.).....	99	260	31	104	8.4	2.5

TABLE XXIII

ALL APPRENTICES COMPLETED BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP
AS OF JUNE 30, 1952

Industry Groups	Industry Code	Number of Apprentices
All Industry Groups		1527
Construction	1	675
Wood Products Mfg.	2	36
Machinery Mfg.	3	49
Metal Products Mfg.	4	9
Auto Repair Service	5	460
Other Repair Services	6	14
Building Supplies Retail	7	3
Printing	8	123
Food Preparation	9	0
Personal Services	0	12
Manufacturing N. E. C.	X	74
Non-Manufacturing N. E. C.	R	72

TABLE XXIV

ALL APPRENTICES COMPLETED BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
AS OF JUNE 30, 1952

Occupation Group	Occup. Code	No. of Apprentices	Occupation Group	Occup. Code	No. of Apprentices
All Occupation Groups		1527	Millwright	46	1
Commercial Artist	01		Railroad Mechanic and Repairman	47	
Draftsman	02		Airplane Mechanic and Repairman	48	2
Laboratory Technician	03		Mechanic and Repairman (N. E. C.)	49	50
Photographer	04		Compositor, Typesetter	51	40
Cook (Except Private Family)	05		Electrotyper, Stereotyper	52	1
Barber, Beautician	06		Lithographer	53	
Technical and Personal Service (N. E. C.)	09	7	Photoengraver	54	2
Brick, Stone, Tile Layer	11	110	Pressman (Printing)	55	47
Carpenter	12	104	Printing, Publishing (N. E. C.) ..	59	7
Cement Finisher	13	2	Stationary Engineer	61	
Painter (Construction)	14	13	Hoistman, Craneman	62	
Plasterer	15	30	Glazier	63	7
Plumber, Pipefitter	16	136	Miscellaneous Occupations (N. E. C.)	69	1
Roofer, Slater	17		Powerhouse Operator	71	
Construction Occupations (N. E. C.)	19	11	Lineman	72	3
Electrician (Not Construction) ..	21	15	Meatcutter		
Electrician (Construction)	22	174	(Excluding Slaughterhouse)	73	2
Machinist	26	70	Nonmanufacturing (N. E. C.)	79	10
Tool Maker, Die Sinker	27	1	Baker	81	
Polisher, Buffer (Metal)	28		Loomfixer	82	1
Machine Shop (N. E. C.)	29		Furrier	83	
Jeweler, Watchmaker	31	1	Milliner	84	
Engraver	32	5	Dressmaker	85	
Sheet Metal Worker	33	93	Tailor	86	
Molder	34	8	Cabinetmaker	87	37
Foundry Worker (N. E. C.)	35		Millman	88	6
Boilermaker	36		Upholsterer	91	2
Structural Iron Worker	37	3	Shoe Repairman	92	
Metal Working Occupations (N. E. C.)	39	4	Stonecutter	93	14
Auto Mechanic and Repairman	41	477	Optician, Lens Grinder	94	5
			Painter (Not Construction)	95	6
			Pattern Maker (Not Paper)	96	
			Manufacturing Occupations (N. E. C.)	99	19

BUREAU OF LABOR FOR THE DEAF

J. M. VESTAL, *Chief*



J. M. VESTAL

Respectfully submitted herewith is my tenth biennial report of the activities of the Bureau of Labor for the Deaf, covering the period from July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1952. Information which may not appear here can be found in my previous reports. It is needless for me to go into details concerning the purpose of this Bureau, as this is outlined in Section 7312 (j) of the Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina. It may be said that our major aim has been to obtain profitable employment for the deaf citizens of the State. We are pleased to report that we have been most successful

in our efforts in this respect. In most instances, barriers which formerly prevented the deaf from getting jobs have been removed. Our problem now is to keep these barriers down and to destroy others which may exist.

This Bureau continues to operate with only two full-time employees—the Chief and his secretary. Our responsibility to the deaf is not new, but in some ways the size of the job of overcoming obstacles which continue to confront the group is increasing. This is because of the constant changing of plant personnel directors, superintendents and foremen. Regardless of what these supervisors know about the deaf and their workmanship, they continue to require persuasion and enlightenment in various ways concerning the abilities of deaf workers. We hope to have a more encouraging report to make in this respect in the future.

In my report of 1946-1948, mention was made of three young deaf women who, without training, were placed in positions as I.B.M. machine operators. These women made satisfactory employees as operators of addressographs, graphotypes, and keypunch and calculating machines. They also do typing and filing very well and are still on the job. Three more have been placed, making a total of six, but one of these has married and left the State. Their having made good on the job has paved the way for other deaf job applicants. Their salaries have been increased and they are giving back to the State their share in taxes. No doubt, in due course, more of our deaf women will be on the State's payroll in equally useful jobs. Besides these,

two young women were placed as file clerks in the office of the Drexel Furniture Company in Drexel. This firm informs me that they are very much pleased with their services.

In my report of 1948-1950, I referred to two young deaf men whom this Bureau assisted in establishing businesses of their own—one of whom put up a shoe repair shop and the other of whom opened a jewelry repair shop in which he also carries a general line of jewelry for sale. The shoe man tells me that he has enjoyed good business, is making a good living, and feels grateful to us for the help which we



This versatile typist and operator of addressograph, graphotype, and other clerical machines at the N. C. Department of Motor Vehicles in Raleigh, although deaf, is reported by her supervisor to be an unusually fine and capable employee.
(Labor Department Photo.)

gave him. The jeweler is getting more work than he can do; in fact, he is not being seen as much as formerly and does not have time to mingle with the deaf at gatherings. He has expressed his appreciation for what this Bureau has done for him in getting him started in his business career. In view of these and other successful careers of the deaf, we naturally wonder what they could have been besides tax recipients had it not been for the assistance of this Bureau.

The above employees and business men are cited as examples showing that *all the deaf need is a chance*. As a result of the deaf

making good in many lines of employment and sticking to their jobs, we have had a very low turnover. Records of absenteeism, tardiness, and safety established by deaf workers have been excellent. For these reasons, employers would seem to have little reason to hesitate in employing them whenever conditions permit.

A glance at our files shows that from July 1, 1933 to July 1, 1952, we have had 1,061 deaf men and women to register with this Bureau seeking employment. Of this number, we have placed 877 in gainful employment, a big majority of whom have kept the jobs in which they were placed. Deducting the number placed from the number registered, we have a difference of 184, a majority of whom have married, left the State, died, or have been classified as unemployable.



The deaf girl pictured above is a skilled operator of keypunch, tabulating, and card verifying machines employed by the Farmers Cooperative Exchange in Raleigh. She is reported by FCX officials to be a very efficient and congenial employee.
(Labor Department Photo.)

These 877 deaf workers placed in jobs, who would have been a liability to the State, have been an asset. In fact, they have provided additional wealth to the State, both through their productive abilities in action and from taxes which they have paid upon their incomes.

The tables at the end of this report show that during the past biennium the Bureau registered 51 applicants and placed 41 in jobs, leaving an active file of 10 to be carried over to the next biennium. By the time this report is in the hands of the printer, we will have 21 new applicants added to our file, making a total of 31 after July 1. Due to unfortunate limitations, some of these are difficult cases, so we will have a task upon our hands; but we are not discouraged by this fact.

TABLE XXV
BUREAU OF LABOR FOR THE DEAF
1950-1952

Industry and Occupation	Registered*	Placed	Cancelled**	Active Balance***
Building and Construction				
Carpenters	7	6		1
Clerical				
Filing and Clerical	4	3		1
Typist-Clerk	5	3		2
Machine Operators	1	1		0
Clothing and Textile				
Clipper	1	1		0
Knitter	1	1		0
Other	4	3		1
Further Education				
School	1	1		0
College	4	4		0
Furniture and Woodwork				
Cabinet Maker	1	1		0
Dry Cleaning				
Pressing and Laundry	3	2		1
Hotel				
Kitchen Help	1	1		0
Machinery Operator	1	1		0
Print Trades				
Proof Reader	1	1		0
Linotype Operator	1	1		0
Printer	2	2		0
Press Feeder	1	1		0
Photo Finisher	1	1		0
Professional				
Teachers or Supervisors	2	2		0
Seamstress	1	1		0
Shoe Repairing	1	1		0
Lumber Company	2	2		0
Miscellaneous	5	1		4
Total	51	41		10

* Includes those carried from last biennium.

** Includes those who have married, died, left the state, etc.

*** Includes those now on active file.

I was called upon to speak at seven gatherings of the deaf during the biennium. Employment problems were discussed and information was given on various subjects. Five times during the biennium I served as interpreter for officials who had arrested deaf peddlers from out of the State for violating the State law governing alms and peddling without a proper permit. Four times I served as interpreter in the cases of two deaf men in the State Penitentiary, and seven times in cases in connection with the rehabilitation of two deaf men in the State Hospital.

During the past biennium I made 82 official trips in this State, covering 16,481 miles. As in the past, follow-up visits and employment adjustments were made. Contacts and interviews with employers concerning the possibility of employing additional deaf applicants were made and inquiries were also made about new job openings. This field work has played an invaluable role in our success in making placements.

TABLE XXVI

SUMMARY

A glance at the summary of our report of activity from July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1952, shows the following:

	Registrations*	Placements	Cancellations**	Active Balance***
Men	26	22		4
Women	25	19		6
Total	51	41		10
Firm visits				340
Field interviews				799
Official trips made by the Chief				82
Miles traveled by the Chief				16,481

* Includes those carried over from last biennium.

** Includes those who have married, died, left the state, etc.

*** Includes those now on active file.

With regard to the general employment situation among our deaf citizens: On June 1, 1952, our file shows that approximately 90 per cent of them are employed. Those working in manufacturing plants earned an average weekly wage of \$47.09. Those employed in the printing trades earned an average weekly wage of \$70.25. On daily papers, deaf linotype operators make from \$85.00 to \$94.00 per week. For years, printing has been a very good trade for the deaf.

We do not have definite information from other states which would make possible a realistic comparison of the present employment of the deaf in North Carolina with that in other states. However, various school publications and periodicals which come to this office

from other states make references to the employment of their groups showing that they are from 63 to 77 per cent employed. No figures are available concerning their average weekly wages. These states do not have agencies similar to ours.

Organizations and activities of our deaf citizens continue to progress satisfactorily. Steady employment at good wages enables them to broaden their avenues of expression. Contributions to the fund for purchasing equipment for the various sports for deaf school boys and girls have increased. This enables the deaf sport teams to meet teams composed of young people with normal hearing. In this way our boys and girls advertise their skills and strength. There are a good many firms now staffed with members who played against the deaf while in school. These officials have employed the deaf because of their experience with them in various sports. In addition to the various organizations mentioned in our previous reports, the deaf now have a publication, *The Southerner*, which comes off the press once a month. It carries interesting and helpful news items and articles concerning deaf people. This publication is of, for, and by the deaf. Plans are already being made for improving it in every way possible.

I would like here to state that it is with gratitude that we note the very fine cooperation which we continue to receive from the North Carolina School for the Deaf in Morganton. As the boys and girls leave that school each year, they are referred to this Bureau for placement in employment. Time and again, we are called upon to handle cases concerning matters other than securing employment. I am happy to report that our accomplishments in these cases have been successful and satisfactory to all concerned. On my field trips to the vicinity of this school, I have made as many stop-overs there as possible in order to keep myself familiarized with each individual and his or her problems. This practice has served its purpose well and has helped me to match the applicants to the job more effectively.

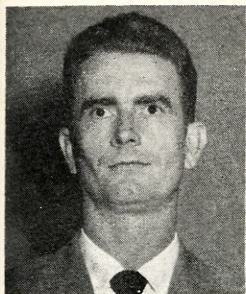
Our working relationship with the other State agencies—the Commission for the Blind, the Department of Public Welfare, the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, and others, continues to be very cordial. I can say without reservation that much good for all concerned has resulted from this cooperative relationship.

With modern changes for improvement and efficiency constantly occurring in the employment world, this Bureau has to stay on the move in order to keep the deaf in pace with this fast-stepping age. Constantly rising qualifications required of employees present difficulties for our group. When the deaf child becomes the deaf adult, our responsibility to him should be discharged with beneficial results.

While much has been accomplished by this Bureau, I do not as yet foresee for our group a smooth road in the industrial field. The challenge ahead will continue to drain heavily upon our efforts and capabilities; but with hope and confidence we will hold on to the "old boat". In a spirit of optimism, we are earnestly looking to the coming General Assembly for adequate provision so that we can meet the challenge and carry on efficiently.

INFORMATION SERVICE

ALMON BARBOUR, *Director*



ALMON BARBOUR

The Information Service of the Department of Labor consists of a single employee who works in cooperation with all divisions of the Department in order to promote public understanding of the Department's programs and purposes and to cover important news originating in the Department.

The duties of the Information Service also include a considerable variety of editorial work in connection with the various publications of the Department.

The policy of the Service is to issue news stories containing exact, carefully prepared, factual information and to present such news in a non-partisan manner. All news releases issued by the Service are believed to be of genuine public interest and utility. The time, space, quality of reporting, and style requirements of the press are kept in mind as operating principles.

The principal media through which the productions of the Information Service reach the people are newspapers, radio stations, magazines, oral addresses, correspondence, and the Department's official monthly bulletin, *North Carolina Labor and Industry*.

The Service issued approximately 300 news stories of general or local interest to newspapers and radio stations during the 1950-1952 biennium. These news items were from about 100 to 1,000 words in length, depending upon the complexity and importance of the subjects. A very large, but undetermined, number of additional news stories concerning individual plant safety awards were made available to local newspapers and plant publications through the cooperation of our safety inspectors located throughout the State, who used form news "releases" prepared for this purpose by the Information Service.

The Service issued six newspaper feature articles dealing with various phases of the Department's work during the biennium; prepared several feature articles for publication in the labor press, trade magazines and federal government publications; edited a number of radio scripts dealing with the Department's work; edited and assisted in developing informational pamphlets about various phases of the Department's operations; edited the present *Biennial Report*; prepared notes and outlines for a large number of speeches made by the Commissioner of Labor and other Departmental personnel; made

special studies of labor and industrial subjects for Departmental use; replied to approximately 200 letters in connection with Departmental information matters; and performed other assorted research and contact jobs.

The Service wrote, edited, proofread, and otherwise prepared for publication 24 monthly issues of *North Carolina Labor and Industry*. The Information Director also made a considerable number of photographs for use in connection with Departmental news and feature stories and other publications.

The Service continued to perform its routine function of informing the people of the State about the Department of Labor's programs and law-enforcement activities. Monthly news stories about industrial employment, earnings, hours of work, building construction and other matters of public interest were furnished to press and radio. At irregular intervals, the Service furnished news or feature stories about such subjects as industrial accident frequency rates in North Carolina, apprenticeship training programs, employment of the deaf, employment of minors under 18 years of age, the Child Labor Law, conciliation activities, labor-management relations, changes in the cost of living, food prices in North Carolina, "real" wages of the State's industrial workers, safety awards, the Federal Wage and Hour Law, public contracts let in North Carolina by the Federal government, building costs, industrial inspection activities, elevator and boiler inspections, foreign visitors studying labor law administration in the State, reports of speeches made by the Commissioner of Labor, and reports of all meetings, conventions and conferences having to do with the Department's work which were of significant news interest.

The Service also cooperated upon numerous occasions with the North Carolina Resource-Use Education Commission in the preparation of a series of radio transcriptions about North Carolina's people and resources, a color motion picture entitled "Tar Heel Family", a pamphlet, "Know Your North Carolina Department of Labor", and by attending various meetings and serving upon a committee of the Commission.

The news and feature work of the Information Service continued to be widely accepted and used by the press and radio in North Carolina. It was also put to various practical uses by labor and management. There continued to exist a wide demand for the productions of the Service.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS

C. H. PRITCHARD, *Director*



C. H. PRITCHARD

The Commissioner of Labor is required by law to present an annual report to the Governor. Included in this report for years when the General Assembly is to be in session is information relating to the "material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity of the laboring men and women of the state".

The Division of Statistics is the Commissioner's instrument for the collection and systematizing of much of the data required of him for this report. It was not expected that the presentation of these data would solve our industrial problems but that it

would enable us to comprehend more clearly and fully many of the problems which might otherwise remain unnoticed.

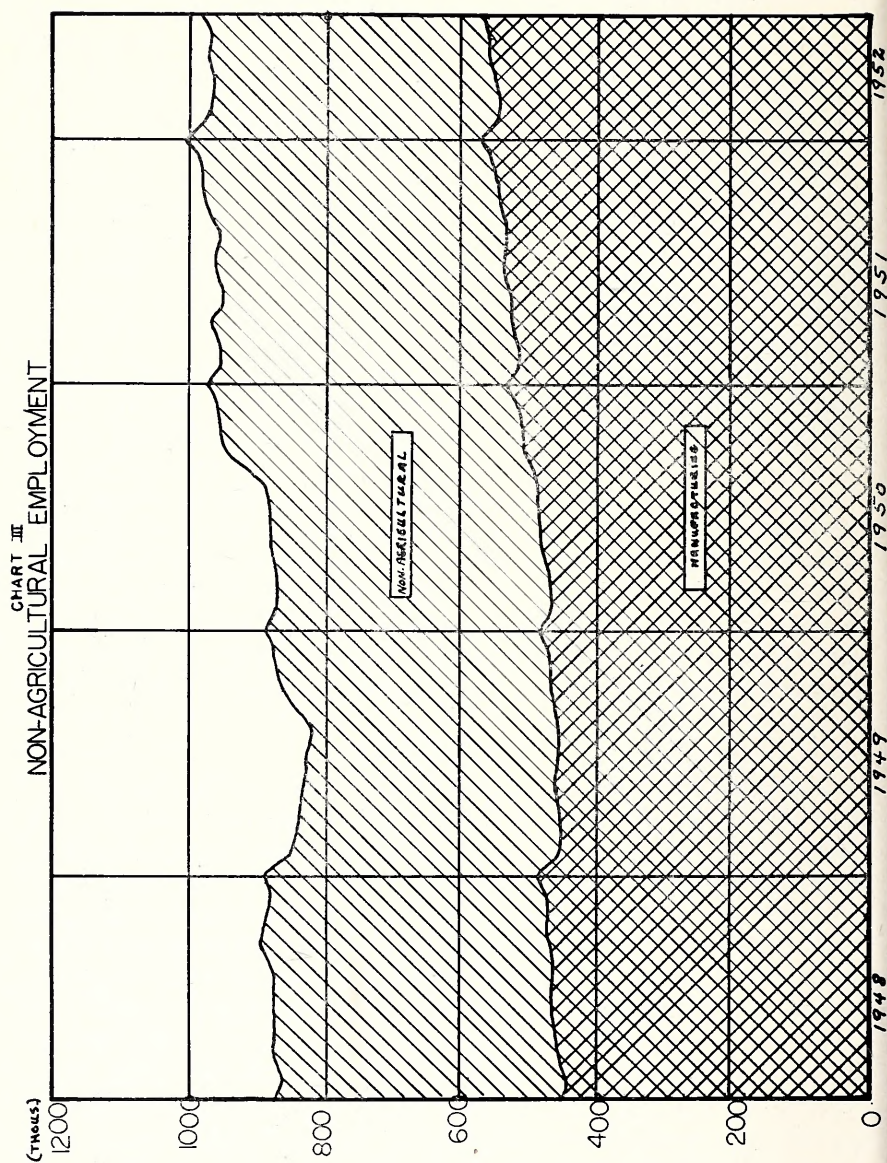
While the Legislature of 1931 ordered the Commissioner of Labor to collect and publish data on working people and their condition, it has only been in recent years that an appropriation even approaching adequacy has been available to implement that order.

EMPLOYMENT

Nonagricultural employment in North Carolina reached an all time high during the past biennium. In December, 1951 we had more than a million people employed in nonagricultural pursuits. The seasonal employment of a large number of temporary employees, particularly in retail trade, pushed us for the first time above the million mark. When the seasonal influence was over, we dropped back to a more normal employment figure but one that was still high and indicative of the generally healthy economic situation in our State.

Following the end of World War II, employment in North Carolina had gradually declined until it reached a rather alarmingly low level during the first half of 1949. Since that time there has been a gradual but steady increase in employment and, despite some uneasiness, reports for the first half of 1952 are encouraging and there is, for the moment at least, no sign of any serious or early regression.

Employment in our manufacturing industries has not experienced its proportionate share of the gain shown in nonagricultural employment. There has, however, been a gain. New plants continue to ex-



pand. Every indication at the present time points to continued growth in the manufacturing industries and, what is more important, this growth seems to be taking place in the so called heavy and semi-heavy industries. Such a growth necessitates growth in nonmanufacturing industries and points conclusively to an expanding economy for North Carolina.



The unidentified working man in this picture is one of nearly a million Tar Heels upon whose employment, hours of work, and earnings the Division of Statistics issues a report every month. (*Labor Department Photo.*)

It seems appropriate to point out in this report that a proportion at least of the gain in employment in nonagricultural industries was occasioned by a sharp growth in the construction industry. It also seems appropriate to remember that it is during this period that Governor Scott's road building program has had its greatest influence on employment in heavy construction.

It is interesting to note that during the biennium our manufacturing employment has increased by about 15,000. The greater portion of this gain has been accounted for by industries which, up until now, have been considered as our minor industries. Textiles, of course, continued to be our leading industry employing more than 50% of the employees engaged in manufacturing.

EARNINGS

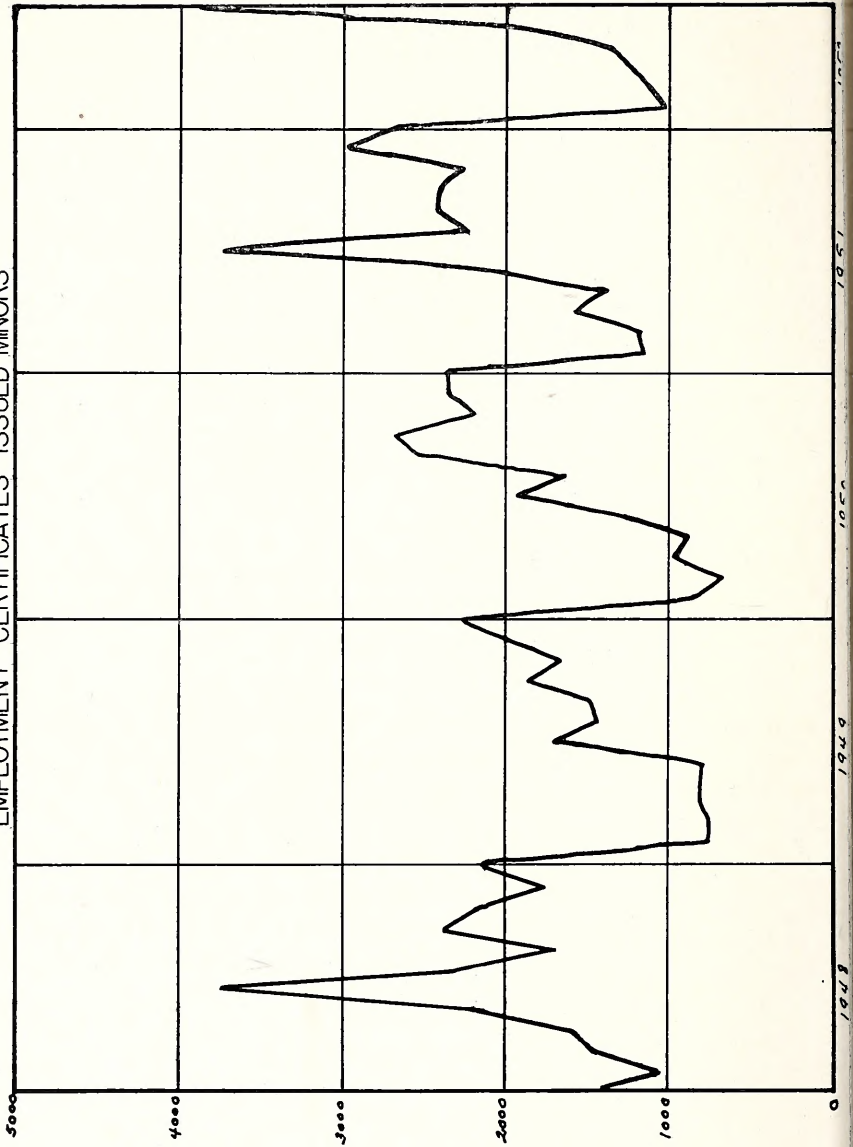
Employees in our manufacturing industries averaged \$1.08 an hour in June, 1950. In June of 1952 this average was \$1.20 per hour. This represents an increase of 11% in average hourly earnings during the biennium. It seems only fair to point out that although this is a substantial increase, the *Consumer's Price Index* during that same period of time has risen 11.4%. As a result, our wage earners have slightly less purchasing power in June, 1952 than they had in June, 1950. This increase in hourly earnings has not been uniform throughout all segments of manufacturing industries, varying from 5% in the apparel industry to 14% in the tobacco industry.

It seems appropriate to point out in this report the wide difference in hourly earnings found in various industries. For example, in manufacturing both in lumber and in apparel we find an average of 97c an hour compared with an average of \$1.84 an hour in pulp, paper and paperboard mills. Similarly, in the nonmanufacturing industries, we find the average employee of a hotel earning 50c an hour, the average employee of a laundry earning 64c an hour compared with the average employee engaged in wholesale trade who earns \$1.37 an hour. At the one extreme, assuming a normal work week in full employment, an employee can earn \$3,680 a year as compared with the other employee who can only expect \$1,000 for his year's work. It seems that these figures speak for themselves.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

For the first time the North Carolina Department of Labor has collected statistical data relating to the retail price of food in seven North Carolina cities. The Department receives numerous requests for information on the "cost of living in North Carolina". To prepare an index similar to the *Consumer's Price Index* of the Bureau of Labor Statistics would require field personnel not available under the appropriation to the Statistical Division of the North Carolina Department of Labor. We felt, however, since food is one of the largest items in the average family budget, that if we had some information on what was happening to food prices, it would be most helpful. We began in December, 1950 making a quarterly survey of food prices in seven cities where the Department of Labor had field offices. The result of this survey is shown in the accompanying table.

Two questions are frequently asked the Department of Labor. The first one relates to the question of whether or not it costs more to live in one North Carolina city than it does in another. The inference to this question being that if there is a difference in cost, then a wage

CHART I
EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED MINORS

differential between the two cities might be explained. Our survey has shown rather conclusively that, in so far as food is concerned at least, there is very little difference. The cost of the items of food priced in the various cities, when summed, has varied between the lowest and the highest city no more than fifty-eight (\$.58) cents. To put it another way, a basket of groceries bought in the cheapest city at a cost of twenty (\$20.00) dollars would not have cost in any of the other cities more than twenty (\$20.58) dollars and fifty-eight cents.

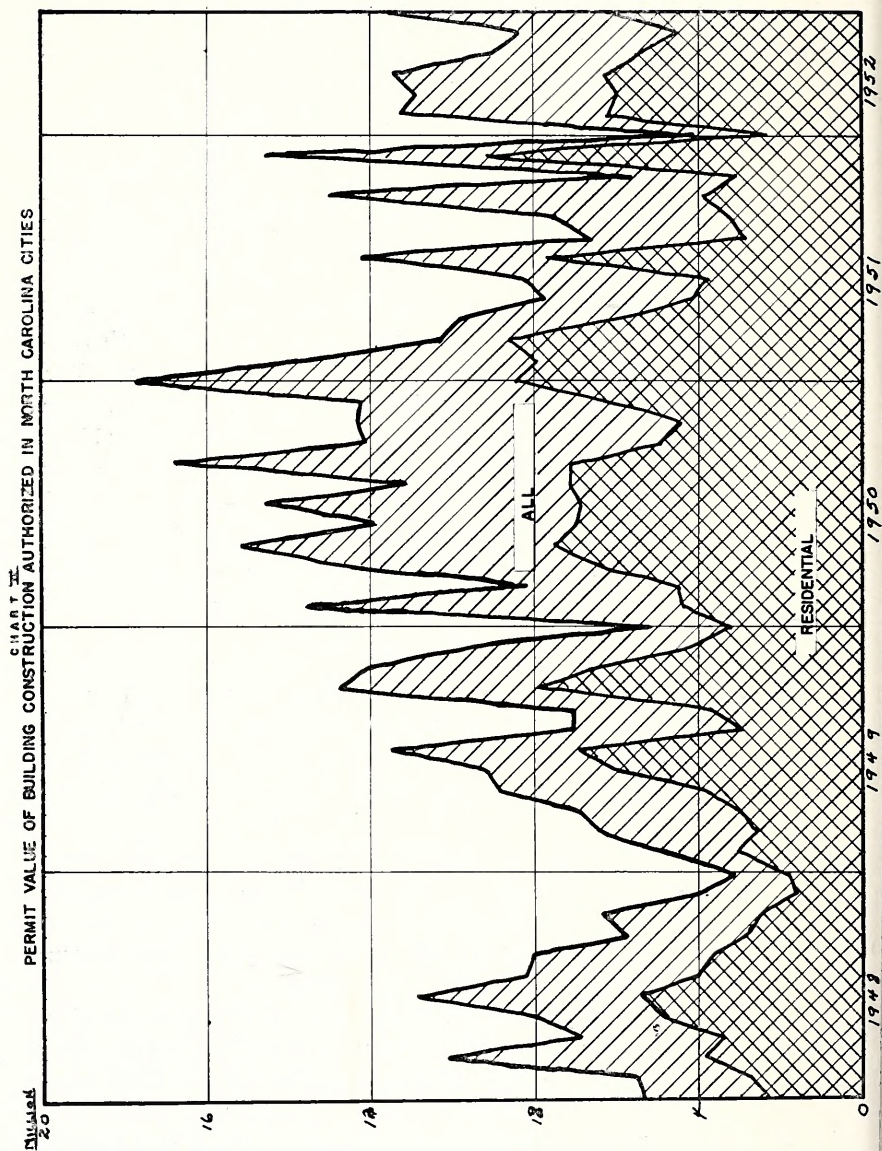
The second question frequently asked of the Department of Labor relates to whether or not the *Consumer's Price Index* prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics applies to North Carolina. It seems worth noting that the Bureau of Labor Statistics prices food in Winston-Salem, North Carolina and a comparison of the food index for Winston-Salem with the food index for the seven cities priced by the Department of Labor shows very little difference. In fact, if the North Carolina Department of Labor index was "weighted" in the same manner that the Winston-Salem index is "weighted", the difference would be even less. It is also interesting to note that the Bureau of Labor Statistics food index for the nation, considering that it is a "weighted index," is strikingly similar to the index of our seven cities.

CHILD LABOR

The employment of minors under 16 years of age has increased during the past biennium. Child labor employment is a very reliable indicator of labor market conditions, rising sharply as adult labor becomes scarce and dropping when there is a normal supply of labor available.

Child labor employment reached a peak in 1944 and then gradually dropped off until 1949. We have now seen the gradual resumption of employment of more and more minors. And based on indications for the first six months of 1952, it appears likely that the rise which began in 1949 will continue.

Despite the upward trend in child labor employment noted since 1949, the 1951 level was only slightly more than 40% of the peak war year of 1944. It is also worthy of note that in normal times more minors are employed in nonmanufacturing industries but that when labor becomes scarce more and more minors are employed by manufacturing industries. In 1951 nearly 63% of the employed 16 and 17 year old minors went into nonmanufacturing industries. This is in direct contrast to the peak year of 1944 when more than 60% of the employed 16 and 17 year old minors went into manufacturing industries.



CONSTRUCTION

The 1950 Census gave to North Carolina two additional communities entitled to be called cities on the basis of the definition that a city is a community with more than 10,000 residents. These two new cities are Albemarle and Henderson and now give to North Carolina 28 such communities. The Department of Labor collects from the building inspector in each of these cities a monthly report on the number and the value of building permits issued. On the basis of these, the building boom in evidence during the past biennium has continued and even increased during this biennium. The value of construction authorized increased 21.4% over the period July 1, 1948-June 30, 1950.

Construction authorized in these 28 cities provided additional homes for 19,086 families. This figure is slightly lower than the comparable figure of the previous biennium, reflecting undoubtedly the higher cost of construction.

Five cities among the 28 during the past biennium provided homes for more than a thousand new families: namely, Charlotte, Fayetteville, Greensboro, Raleigh and Winston-Salem.

TABLE XXVII
RETAIL FOOD PRICE INDEX, 7 N. C. CITIES
(December, 1950—100)

City	Index*						Percent Change to June 1952 from		
	Dec. 1950	Mar. 1951	June 1951	Sept. 1951	Dec. 1951	Mar. 1952	June 1952	Dec. 1950	June 1951
Ashville.....	100.0	104.9	104.1	103.7	105.7	103.3	103.3	+ 3.3	- 0.8
Charlotte.....	100.0	104.7	103.6	104.6	104.7	102.2	104.6	+ 4.6	+ 1.0
Greensboro.....	100.0	105.8	104.8	104.8	106.4	104.4	104.6	+ 4.6	+ 0.2
Greenville.....	100.0	103.5	103.4	104.6	105.9	103.2	104.9	+ 4.9	+ 1.5
Raleigh.....	100.0	106.0	104.4	105.6	106.5	103.2	104.2	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
Salisbury.....	100.0	103.0	103.1	102.3	104.8	102.8	102.2	+ 2.2	- 0.9
Wilmington.....	100.0	105.8	105.4	106.5	106.6	104.4	105.2	+ 5.2	- 0.2

*Unweighted

TABLE XXVIII

TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS AND FOR SELECTED YEARS BY TYPE OF CERTIFICATE AND BY SEX

	Biennial Period		Year				
	July '50 to June '52	July '48 to June '50	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Total All Certificates.....	50,420	35,191	26,118	20,331	16,204	23,718	25,657
Boys.....	26,964	17,989	13,904	10,514	7,970	12,716	13,458
Girls.....	23,456	17,202	12,214	9,817	8,234	11,002	12,199
Minors 16 & 17 Years of Age.....	38,214	26,088	19,679	15,245	11,721	18,447	19,104
Boys.....	21,060	13,457	10,829	8,163	5,749	10,115	10,562
First Regular.....	10,215	6,747	5,166	4,246	2,782	5,815	5,845
Reissued Regular.....	3,340	2,033	1,696	1,171	871	1,412	2,031
Vacation & Part-Time.....	7,505	4,677	3,967	2,746	2,096	2,888	2,686
Girls.....	17,154	12,631	8,850	7,082	5,972	8,332	8,542
First Regular.....	5,684	4,572	2,883	2,340	2,018	3,753	3,764
Reissued Regular.....	2,307	1,706	1,166	822	765	1,182	1,651
Vacation & Part-Time.....	9,163	6,353	4,801	3,920	3,189	3,397	3,127
Minors 14 & 15 Years of Age*.....	11,791	8,754	6,241	4,906	4,306	5,089	6,348
Boys.....	5,489	4,183	2,877	2,171	2,044	2,419	2,691
Girls.....	6,302	4,571	3,364	2,735	2,262	2,670	3,647
Minors 12 & 13 Years of Age**.....	415	349	198	180	177	182	205

*Minors 14 & 15 Years of Age all Part-Time & Vacation certificates

**Minors 12 & 13 Years of Age all Part-Time & Vacation certificates and all Boys

TABLE XXIX

TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS AND SELECTED YEARS BY EMPLOYING INDUSTRY AND BY TYPE OF CERTIFICATE

	Biennial Period		Year				
	July '50 to June '52	July '48 to June '50	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Grand Total.....	38,214	26,088	19,679	15,245	11,721	18,447	19,104
Manufacturing.....	13,978	9,369	6,797	5,707	3,839	8,715	10,185
First Regular Certificates.....	8,631	6,339	4,219	3,727	2,598	6,258	6,720
Boys.....	6,938	4,471	3,371	3,016	1,750	4,392	4,627
Girls.....	1,693	1,868	848	711	848	1,866	2,093
Reissued Certificates.....	2,809	1,606	1,334	1,034	684	1,248	2,164
Vacation and Part-Time.....	2,538	1,424	1,244	946	557	1,209	1,301
Non-Manufacturing.....	23,318	16,323	12,357	9,292	7,703	9,492	8,703
First Regular Certificates.....	6,866	4,817	3,608	2,750	2,125	3,210	2,807
Boys.....	2,881	2,113	1,576	1,121	955	1,324	1,139
Girls.....	3,985	2,704	2,032	1,629	1,170	1,886	1,668
Reissued Certificates.....	2,726	2,092	1,459	928	935	1,323	1,481
Vacation and Part-Time.....	13,726	9,414	7,290	5,614	4,643	4,959	4,415
Construction.....	918	396	525	246	179	240	216
First Regular.....	402	163	222	109	77	100	82
Boys.....	396	163	219	109	77	99	79
Girls.....	6	0	3	0	0	1	3
Reissued Certificates.....	112	41	69	31	17	23	37
Vacation and Part-Time.....	404	192	234	106	85	117	97

TABLE XXX
EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN
SELECTED NORTH CAROLINA CITIES
JULY, 1950—JUNE, 1952

	Asheville	Charlotte	Durham	Greensboro	Winston-Salem
TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES.....	1,286	2,877	2,490	3,998	2,954
By Sex.....					
Boys.....	762	1,261	1,373	1,938	1,680
Girls.....	524	1,616	1,117	2,060	1,274
By Type Certificate.....					
First Regular.....	110	225	305	937	909
Reissued Regular.....	46	327	302	631	460
Vacation and Part-Time.....	1,130	2,325	1,883	2,430	1,585
By Employing Industry.....					
Construction.....	21	48	80	97	39
Manufacturing.....	108	329	216	1,237	544
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,157	2,500	2,194	2,664	2,371

TABLE XXXI

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN NORTH CAROLINA
BY COUNTY OF ISSUE
JULY, 1950—JUNE, 1950

	Total	16-17 Years of Age						14-15 Years of Age		12-13 Years of Age
		First Regular		Reissued Regular		Vacation and Part-Time				
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
GRAND TOTAL.....	50,420	10,215	5,684	3,340	2,307	7,505	9,163	5,489	6,302	415
Alamance.....	1,540	316	237	115	110	201	217	126	218	0
Alexander.....	91	33	12	6	0	14	10	12	4	0
Alleghany.....	28	6	3	0	0	5	6	2	6	0
Anson.....	135	11	5	3	1	20	45	25	25	0
Ashe.....	27	3	3	0	1	6	5	2	7	0
Avery.....	6	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Beaufort.....	213	17	8	2	0	35	72	31	37	11
Bertie.....	46	11	2	1	1	5	4	12	10	0
Bladen.....	172	47	11	0	0	40	39	21	14	0
Brunswick.....	36	5	1	0	0	8	16	2	2	2
Buncombe.....	1,352	90	25	36	12	394	448	286	61	0
Burke.....	814	346	113	7	6	88	74	79	101	0
Cabarrus.....	1,415	748	133	75	19	104	210	67	59	0
Caldwell.....	948	291	61	74	24	124	179	84	110	1
Camden.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Carteret.....	328	35	26	11	14	59	47	77	57	2
Caswell.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Catawba.....	1,670	422	227	170	84	229	244	141	153	0
Chatham.....	152	28	39	1	0	11	20	22	31	0
Cherokee.....	31	7	4	0	0	12	1	4	3	0
Chowan.....	93	11	3	1	2	16	26	16	18	0
Clay.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cleveland.....	688	237	110	40	39	53	63	48	98	0
Columbus.....	212	18	16	1	1	35	44	30	67	0
Craven.....	424	37	27	3	9	59	125	63	101	0
Cumberland.....	1,463	258	259	151	159	120	151	171	157	37
Currituck.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dare.....	14	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	7	0
Davidson.....	1,844	540	330	361	165	93	103	123	127	2
Davie.....	197	82	23	8	4	37	16	12	15	0
Duplin.....	148	17	2	0	1	36	39	18	35	0
Durham.....	2,491	215	90	190	112	439	586	373	330	156
Edgecombe.....	264	45	22	3	9	52	36	30	64	3
Forsyth.....	2,970	498	417	241	222	430	449	480	195	38
Franklin.....	168	19	10	2	3	43	44	23	24	0
Gaston.....	3,020	770	288	217	103	634	517	217	274	0
Gates.....	7	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0
Graham.....	56	3	2	0	0	26	25	0	0	0
Granville.....	168	17	4	1	1	45	25	25	47	3
Greene.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Guilford.....	6,223	1,132	596	707	474	996	1,211	465	642	0
Halifax.....	417	22	19	7	10	70	139	40	110	0
Harnett.....	293	77	129	7	20	2	12	18	26	2
Haywood.....	299	9	9	2	0	51	76	81	71	0
Henderson.....	253	95	37	10	0	44	24	40	3	0
Hertford.....	87	25	6	4	0	5	10	15	22	0
Hoke.....	79	11	9	0	0	14	7	14	24	0
Hyde.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iredell.....	1,074	311	148	91	70	67	143	107	136	1
Jackson.....	18	5	0	0	0	4	3	5	1	0
Johnston.....	244	49	37	2	6	29	69	25	27	0
Jones.....	5	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lee.....	343	53	36	16	12	58	64	22	82	0
Lenoir.....	490	62	49	14	12	45	87	54	167	0
Lincoln.....	303	89	34	10	10	45	56	31	28	0
Macon.....	27	1	0	0	0	7	5	8	5	1
Madison.....	30	5	0	0	0	7	6	8	4	0
Martin.....	57	2	8	0	0	10	13	10	14	0
McDowell.....	472	140	48	24	10	82	74	28	66	0
Mecklenburg.....	3,362	414	294	186	141	723	943	303	358	0
Mitchell.....	75	18	19	3	1	7	3	5	19	0
Montgomery.....	235	74	53	9	5	24	17	19	34	0
Moore.....	243	50	33	9	4	34	29	24	60	0
Nash.....	311	32	35	7	6	41	89	32	69	0
New Hanover.....	1,199	121	93	42	37	219	334	199	126	28

TABLE XXXI—Continued

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN NORTH CAROLINA
BY COUNTY OF ISSUE
JULY, 1950—JUNE, 1952

	Total	16-17 Years of Age						14-15 Years of Age		12-13 Years of Age
		First Regular		Reissued Regular		Vacation and Part-Time				
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Northampton	29	3	2	0	0	4	4	6	10	0
Onslow	232	25	6	1	1	43	50	45	52	9
Orange	105	34	5	1	0	26	15	12	12	0
Pamlico	86	10	12	0	0	15	42	2	5	0
Pasquotank	350	53	32	29	10	70	87	44	25	0
Pender	42	11	1	1	0	10	9	7	3	0
Perquimans	28	2	0	0	0	5	10	7	4	0
Person	241	72	35	15	5	29	38	12	35	0
Pitt	243	24	11	0	3	48	66	36	55	0
Polk	24	6	6	1	0	7	2	1	0	1
Randolph	968	282	316	93	100	0	0	84	93	0
Richmond	690	189	63	36	26	69	105	45	157	0
Robeson	436	55	21	17	2	84	82	50	123	2
Rockingham	624	78	48	13	11	114	151	79	130	0
Rowan	895	316	198	74	90	9	19	80	107	2
Rutherford	325	78	27	8	6	55	67	36	48	0
Sampson	166	13	23	2	1	32	62	16	17	0
Scotland	401	79	24	26	14	64	49	33	111	1
Stanly	621	189	71	44	29	38	72	63	115	0
Stokes	25	16	5	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Surry	638	88	115	19	42	58	111	68	137	0
Swain	75	4	3	1	0	27	24	4	12	0
Transylvania	112	29	9	1	0	11	32	13	17	0
Tyrrell	14	3	0	0	0	2	3	5	1	0
Union	196	37	31	2	2	31	51	26	16	0
Vance	401	42	27	19	10	84	73	72	63	11
Wake	1,412	373	305	49	21	115	122	236	157	34
Warren	115	8	2	0	0	24	26	18	37	0
Washington	126	7	4	1	1	44	23	14	32	0
Watauga	48	2	1	0	0	5	14	7	19	0
Wayne	630	28	32	10	9	130	213	101	75	32
Wilkes	310	39	13	2	2	64	110	37	43	0
Wilson	406	23	28	4	2	113	118	44	38	36
Yadkin	21	7	0	1	0	9	4	0	0	0
Yancey	7	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

TABLE XXXII

VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA CITIES
July, 1948—June, 1950 and July, 1950—June, 1952

Class of Construction	July, 1948 to June, 1950	July, 1950 to June, 1952	Per Cent of Change
All Construction.....	\$ 212,076,757	\$ 257,474,456	+ 21.4
New Residential.....	107,447,955	135,438,076	+ 26.0
New Non-Residential.....	79,486,013	89,135,222	+ 12.1
Addition, Alterations and Repairs.....	25,142,789	32,901,158	+ 30.9

TABLE XXXIII

VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA CITIES BY CITY
JULY, 1950—June, 1952

	Total Value	Residential		Non- Residential Value	Additions, Alterations and Repairs Value
		Value	No. of Family Units		
Total All.....	\$ 257,474,456	\$ 135,438,076	19,086	\$ 89,135,222	\$ 32,901,158
Albemarle.....	\$ 1,900,308	\$ 991,800	165	\$ 791,058	\$ 117,450
Asheville.....	10,196,677	5,913,312	712	3,695,520	587,845
Burlington.....	6,370,775	2,876,313	465	2,628,103	866,359
Charlotte.....	48,313,592	26,976,425	3,391	16,584,152	4,753,015
Concord.....	2,862,941	1,645,555	277	763,596	453,790
Durham.....	20,640,250	6,914,744	902	5,759,641	7,965,865
Elizabeth City.....	1,192,245	563,000	108	554,030	75,215
Fayetteville.....	7,359,252	5,945,220	1,137	897,675	516,357
Gastonia.....	4,770,002	2,716,877	466	1,299,435	753,690
Goldsboro.....	6,120,265	4,008,440	610	1,330,150	781,675
Greensboro.....	29,986,724	16,547,157	2,465	10,685,158	2,754,409
Greenville.....	3,470,075	2,821,675	424	648,400	-----
Henderson.....	535,017	232,490	35	275,627	26,900
Hickory.....	3,889,441	1,424,734	234	1,550,870	913,837
High Point.....	7,156,027	4,276,155	692	2,122,547	757,325
Kinston.....	4,394,590	2,844,850	370	952,205	597,535
Lexington.....	3,044,825	1,181,975	240	1,396,395	466,455
New Bern.....	2,275,100	1,635,200	284	379,535	260,365
Raleigh.....	29,898,365	9,944,339	1,167	17,419,655	2,534,371
Reidsville.....	2,634,766	1,448,375	254	1,034,116	152,275
Rocky Mount.....	7,193,345	2,790,152	374	3,053,715	1,349,478
Salisbury.....	4,516,822	2,238,364	374	1,651,759	626,699
Shelby.....	2,733,067	1,710,925	335	862,580	159,562
Statesville.....	2,473,895	1,866,985	289	500,505	106,405
Thomasville.....	1,424,488	556,450	156	809,613	58,425
Wilmington.....	10,313,423	6,481,056	753	2,169,838	1,662,529
Wilson.....	7,431,025	3,752,658	597	3,134,497	543,870
Winston-Salem.....	24,377,154	15,132,850	1,810	6,184,847	3,059,457

TABLE XXXIV

VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA CITIES BY CITY
SELECTED YEARS

	1936	1941	1946	1950	1951
Total All.....	\$ 13,939,242	\$ 27,622,100	\$ 45,792,286	\$ 158,361,791	\$ 113,127,378
Albemarle.....	\$ *	\$ *	\$ *	\$ 1,463,333	\$ 601,475
Asheville.....	663,625	762,400	1,635,721	4,283,067	6,492,803
Burlington.....	*	400,641	2,829,712	3,280,812	3,697,744
Charlotte.....	2,741,270	4,838,699	8,185,437	32,082,500	20,432,902
Concord.....	276,527	403,906	479,075	2,862,991	1,367,840
Durham.....	1,895,226	2,572,180	3,751,740	17,025,776	9,278,957
Elizabeth City.....	96,955	101,550	268,620	724,575	627,185
Fayetteville.....	385,478	3,693,638	1,464,810	3,573,118	2,833,433
Gastonia.....	425,845	152,000	1,153,100	2,365,695	2,302,987
Goldsboro.....	274,585	1,903,139	969,330	3,930,764	1,866,075
Greensboro.....	1,843,515	187,290	3,535,625	17,465,305	14,758,680
Greenville.....	*	501,500	883,625	1,925,300	1,527,075
Henderson.....	*	549,100	*	*	138,925
Hickory.....	275,143	*	1,123,815	2,229,028	1,985,548
High Point.....	591,747	2,383,398	2,395,698	4,365,380	3,072,154
Kinston.....	215,816	711,792	944,575	1,811,060	1,724,550
Lexington.....	114,673	293,705	1,080,915	1,157,230	1,059,475
New Bern.....	46,649	128,302	407,103	940,455	618,480
Raleigh.....	733,802	2,478,388	3,002,931	16,527,127	12,919,103
Reidsville.....	*	290,350	789,200	1,472,491	1,070,775
Rocky Mount.....	369,704	598,655	1,467,750	4,177,320	3,845,061
Salisbury.....	258,538	602,804	1,267,919	4,123,377	1,366,367
Shelby.....	384,855	427,880	717,600	1,632,328	1,273,259
Statesville.....	84,871	72,150	1,285,875	1,757,080	900,565
Thomasville.....	94,020	79,890	293,150	1,081,830	446,125
Wilmington.....	329,183	626,511	1,643,863	7,026,508	2,213,261
Wilson.....	340,788	388,220	1,256,247	5,266,747	2,579,431
Winston-Salem.....	1,496,427	2,474,012	2,958,850	13,810,594	12,127,143

*Information not available

TABLE XXXV

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$40.01	\$1.09	36.8
February.....	40.00	1.08	36.9
March.....	39.74	1.09	36.5
April.....	38.11	1.09	35.1
May.....	37.77	1.09	34.7
June.....	39.09	1.09	35.9
July.....	38.14	1.05	36.5
August.....	39.89	1.03	38.6
September.....	40.85	1.04	39.5
October.....	41.86	1.04	40.1
November.....	41.89	1.05	39.9
December.....	42.25	1.06	40.0
1950—			
January.....	\$41.66	\$1.06	39.5
February.....	42.33	1.08	39.2
March.....	42.11	1.08	39.0
April.....	39.82	1.08	36.8
May.....	40.78	1.08	37.8
June.....	41.91	1.08	38.8
July.....	42.02	1.09	38.6
August.....	44.31	1.09	40.6
September.....	44.79	1.10	40.9
October.....	46.48	1.14	40.8
November.....	46.82	1.16	40.5
December.....	47.53	1.16	40.9
1951—			
January.....	\$47.45	\$1.17	40.6
February.....	47.95	1.18	40.7
March.....	47.72	1.18	40.4
April.....	46.80	1.18	39.8
May.....	45.78	1.18	38.8
June.....	45.86	1.19	38.6
July.....	44.53	1.18	37.7
August.....	43.76	1.17	37.3
September.....	44.02	1.17	37.8
October.....	44.83	1.17	38.3
November.....	45.96	1.18	38.9
December.....	47.19	1.19	39.7
1952—			
January.....	\$46.77	\$1.19	39.2
February.....	46.57	1.20	38.9
March.....	46.11	1.20	38.4
April.....	45.08	1.20	37.7
May.....	46.35	1.20	38.6
June.....	46.94	1.20	39.1

TABLE XXXVI

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$38.25	\$.96	40.0
February.....	38.28	.96	40.0
March.....	38.15	.96	39.6
April.....	36.75	.96	38.4
May.....	36.55	.96	38.1
June.....	36.91	.96	38.4
July.....	35.48	.91	38.9
August.....	37.28	.91	40.8
September.....	38.29	.92	41.7
October.....	39.12	.92	42.6
November.....	39.17	.92	42.7
December.....	39.55	.93	42.7
1950—			
January.....	\$38.97	\$.93	42.1
February.....	39.59	.96	41.3
March.....	39.57	.96	41.4
April.....	38.37	.95	40.3
May.....	40.30	.96	42.0
June.....	40.53	.96	42.2
July.....	39.70	.97	41.0
August.....	42.00	.98	42.8
September.....	42.21	1.00	42.3
October.....	43.45	1.01	42.8
November.....	43.54	1.02	42.8
December.....	43.77	1.03	42.6
1951—			
January.....	\$44.06	\$1.04	42.3
February.....	44.58	1.05	42.4
March.....	44.58	1.06	42.1
April.....	44.28	1.05	42.0
May.....	43.78	1.05	41.6
June.....	43.37	1.06	41.1
July.....	42.34	1.06	40.1
August.....	42.37	1.06	40.2
September.....	43.69	1.07	40.9
October.....	43.89	1.07	41.1
November.....	44.02	1.07	41.2
December.....	44.73	1.08	41.5
1952—			
January.....	\$44.33	\$1.08	41.0
February.....	44.56	1.09	41.1
March.....	44.22	1.09	40.5
April.....	43.52	1.09	40.0
May.....	44.80	1.09	41.1
June.....	44.72	1.09	41.0

TABLE XXXVII
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN NON-DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$40.31	\$1.11	36.3
February.....	40.28	1.11	36.4
March.....	40.02	1.11	36.1
April.....	38.34	1.11	34.6
May.....	37.97	1.11	34.2
June.....	39.45	1.11	35.5
July.....	38.93	1.09	35.7
August.....	40.67	1.07	38.0
September.....	41.58	1.07	38.8
October.....	42.67	1.08	39.4
November.....	42.69	1.09	39.0
December.....	43.07	1.10	39.2
1950—			
January.....	\$42.50	\$1.10	38.7
February.....	43.17	1.12	38.6
March.....	42.92	1.12	38.2
April.....	40.27	1.13	35.7
May.....	40.93	1.12	36.4
June.....	42.35	1.12	37.7
July.....	42.76	1.13	37.8
August.....	45.02	1.13	39.9
September.....	45.57	1.13	40.4
October.....	47.40	1.18	40.1
November.....	47.83	1.20	39.8
December.....	48.71	1.21	40.3
1951—			
January.....	\$48.53	\$1.21	40.1
February.....	49.03	1.22	40.2
March.....	48.74	1.22	39.9
April.....	47.67	1.22	39.0
May.....	46.45	1.23	37.8
June.....	46.63	1.23	37.8
July.....	45.25	1.23	36.9
August.....	44.11	1.21	36.4
September.....	44.12	1.20	36.8
October.....	45.12	1.21	37.5
November.....	46.58	1.22	38.1
December.....	47.98	1.23	39.1
1952—			
January.....	\$47.57	\$1.23	38.6
February.....	47.23	1.24	38.2
March.....	46.73	1.24	37.7
April.....	45.61	1.24	36.9
May.....	46.88	1.24	37.7
June.....	47.69	1.24	38.5

TABLE XXXVIII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN TEXTILES INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$40.45	\$1.13	35.9
February.....	40.31	1.12	36.0
March.....	39.33	1.12	35.2
April.....	37.52	1.12	33.7
May.....	37.11	1.11	33.3
June.....	38.20	1.12	34.2
July.....	38.18	1.11	34.5
August.....	40.75	1.11	36.9
September.....	42.08	1.11	37.9
October.....	43.51	1.12	38.9
November.....	43.37	1.12	38.8
December.....	43.51	1.12	39.0
1950—			
January.....	\$42.62	\$1.12	38.1
February.....	43.60	1.13	38.6
March.....	42.95	1.13	37.9
April.....	39.52	1.13	35.0
May.....	40.26	1.13	35.7
June.....	41.68	1.13	37.0
July.....	42.03	1.13	37.2
August.....	44.97	1.14	39.6
September.....	45.87	1.15	39.9
October.....	48.61	1.22	40.0
November.....	48.90	1.22	40.0
December.....	49.29	1.23	40.2
1951—			
January.....	\$48.95	\$1.23	39.9
February.....	49.80	1.23	40.4
March.....	49.47	1.24	40.0
April.....	48.12	1.24	39.0
May.....	46.23	1.24	37.4
June.....	45.98	1.24	37.1
July.....	44.43	1.23	36.1
August.....	43.34	1.23	35.3
September.....	43.00	1.23	34.9
October.....	44.21	1.23	35.9
November.....	46.05	1.24	37.2
December.....	48.05	1.24	38.6
1952—			
January.....	\$47.55	\$1.25	38.2
February.....	47.28	1.25	37.9
March.....	46.39	1.25	37.2
April.....	45.26	1.24	36.4
May.....	46.09	1.25	37.0
June.....	46.69	1.24	37.7

TABLE XXXIX

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN THE YARN AND THREAD INDUSTRY
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
February.....			
March.....			
April.....			
May.....			
June.....	\$35.64	\$1.02	34.8
July.....	35.65	1.02	34.9
August.....	36.80	1.02	36.1
September.....	37.74	1.02	37.1
October.....	38.60	1.02	37.9
November.....	38.89	1.02	38.1
December.....	39.59	1.02	38.7
1950—			
January.....	\$39.34	\$1.02	38.5
February.....	39.66	1.02	38.4
March.....	37.35	1.02	36.6
April.....	34.43	1.01	34.0
May.....	35.26	1.02	34.6
June.....	37.99	1.02	37.4
July.....	37.85	1.02	36.9
August.....	40.36	1.03	39.1
September.....	41.68	1.05	39.7
October.....	44.98	1.12	40.2
November.....	45.52	1.13	40.5
December.....	45.83	1.12	40.8
1951—			
January.....	\$45.79	\$1.12	40.8
February.....	46.29	1.13	40.8
March.....	46.43	1.14	40.8
April.....	45.96	1.14	40.5
May.....	44.51	1.14	39.1
June.....	43.53	1.13	38.4
July.....	41.89	1.13	37.1
August.....	39.80	1.13	35.4
September.....	39.63	1.13	35.2
October.....	41.93	1.13	37.0
November.....	42.03	1.13	37.1
December.....	43.56	1.13	38.5
1952—			
January.....	\$43.76	\$1.14	38.5
February.....	42.95	1.14	37.9
March.....	42.42	1.13	37.5
April.....	40.66	1.13	36.1
May.....	41.90	1.13	37.0
June.....	44.10	1.13	39.0

TABLE XL

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN THE BROADWOVEN FABRIC INDUSTRY
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....			
February.....			
March.....	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
April.....			
May.....			
June.....	\$39.51	\$1.15	34.3
July.....	38.99	1.15	33.9
August.....	43.50	1.16	37.5
September.....	45.19	1.17	38.7
October.....	46.96	1.18	39.8
November.....	46.68	1.18	39.7
December.....	46.92	1.17	40.0
1950—			
January.....	\$45.84	\$1.17	39.0
February.....	47.14	1.18	40.1
March.....	46.86	1.18	39.8
April.....	45.34	1.17	37.1
May.....	44.19	1.17	37.9
June.....	44.42	1.17	38.0
July.....	44.33	1.17	37.8
August.....	47.73	1.19	40.2
September.....	49.12	1.19	41.2
October.....	52.12	1.27	41.1
November.....	52.21	1.28	40.9
December.....	53.22	1.28	41.5
1951—			
January.....	\$52.82	\$1.28	41.3
February.....	53.44	1.29	41.5
March.....	53.06	1.29	41.1
April.....	52.31	1.29	40.6
May.....	49.79	1.29	38.7
June.....	48.99	1.29	37.9
July.....	46.59	1.28	36.3
August.....	45.84	1.28	35.9
September.....	45.29	1.28	35.3
October.....	45.81	1.28	35.7
November.....	48.54	1.29	37.7
December.....	50.92	1.29	39.5
1952—			
January.....	\$50.65	\$1.29	39.3
February.....	49.31	1.29	38.3
March.....	47.50	1.29	36.9
April.....	48.20	1.29	37.5
May.....	48.36	1.29	37.4
June.....	48.13	1.29	37.4

TABLE XLI

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN FULL FASHIONED HOSIERY INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$49.33	\$1.33	37.2
February.....	48.20	1.30	37.1
March.....	47.64	1.29	36.9
April.....	46.73	1.30	36.0
May.....	46.96	1.33	35.2
June.....	35.72	1.34	34.2
July.....	48.01	1.33	36.1
August.....	48.97	1.32	37.2
September.....	41.08	1.34	38.2
October.....	53.23	1.34	39.7
November.....	52.77	1.34	39.3
December.....	51.40	1.36	37.9
1950—			
January.....	\$49.57	\$1.36	36.5
February.....	49.36	1.37	36.1
March.....	52.33	1.38	38.0
April.....	47.47	1.39	34.3
May.....	48.37	1.38	35.0
June.....	50.42	1.38	36.7
July.....	52.57	1.41	37.2
August.....	53.59	1.39	38.7
September.....	53.16	1.41	37.6
October.....	56.29	1.46	38.5
November.....	57.09	1.49	38.3
December.....	56.49	1.48	38.1
1951—			
January.....	\$55.82	\$1.49	37.6
February.....	58.25	1.49	39.1
March.....	57.07	1.49	38.3
April.....	53.94	1.51	35.8
May.....	52.27	1.52	34.5
June.....	52.54	1.50	35.0
July.....	52.58	1.48	36.5
August.....	52.42	1.50	34.9
September.....	51.69	1.51	34.3
October.....	51.55	1.50	34.5
November.....	55.77	1.51	36.9
December.....	57.76	1.52	37.9
1952—			
January.....	\$56.72	\$1.54	36.8
February.....	59.50	1.56	38.2
March.....	60.27	1.56	38.5
April.....	54.29	1.54	35.2
May.....	55.69	1.54	36.1
June.....	55.50	1.53	36.3

TABLE XLII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN SEAMLESS HOSIERY INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$30.85	\$.97	31.9
February.....	31.15	.96	32.6
March.....	30.43	.95	32.0
April.....	30.67	.95	32.1
May.....	29.68	.94	31.7
June.....	30.59	.93	32.9
July.....	30.90	.92	33.8
August.....	32.14	.92	35.1
September.....	32.86	.92	35.6
October.....	35.32	.94	37.7
November.....	35.53	.95	37.4
December.....	34.80	.94	37.1
1950—			
January.....	\$33.76	\$.95	35.5
February.....	35.63	.99	36.0
March.....	35.72	1.00	37.7
April.....	35.72	1.01	30.6
May.....	29.98	1.00	30.1
June.....	32.80	1.00	32.9
July.....	33.00	.98	33.7
August.....	38.12	1.00	38.1
September.....	38.13	1.02	37.2
October.....	38.74	1.06	36.6
November.....	38.57	1.06	36.5
December.....	38.33	1.06	36.1
1951—			
January.....	\$37.84	\$1.07	35.3
February.....	39.73	1.08	36.8
March.....	38.88	1.08	36.0
April.....	34.94	1.08	32.3
May.....	32.28	1.09	29.7
June.....	34.69	1.09	31.7
July.....	35.02	1.08	32.4
August.....	35.91	1.08	33.2
September.....	35.39	1.08	32.9
October.....	37.16	1.08	34.3
November.....	38.91	1.10	35.4
December.....	39.63	1.10	35.9
1952—			
January.....	\$38.07	\$1.10	34.5
February.....	40.13	1.11	36.3
March.....	39.44	1.10	35.7
April.....	36.85	1.10	33.6
May.....	38.12	1.11	34.5
June.....	39.01	1.10	35.5

TABLE XLIII
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN KNITTING INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$39.99	\$1.16	34.5
February.....	30.13	1.14	34.5
March.....	38.83	1.13	34.2
April.....	38.25	1.14	33.6
May.....	37.58	1.14	33.1
June.....	38.09	1.13	33.6
July.....	38.99	1.12	34.8
August.....	39.70	1.10	36.1
September.....	41.07	1.11	36.9
October.....	42.68	1.12	38.2
November.....	42.17	1.12	37.6
December.....	41.77	1.12	37.3
1950—			
January.....	\$40.63	\$1.13	36.0
February.....	41.72	1.15	36.2
March.....	42.12	1.17	35.9
April.....	38.07	1.18	32.1
May.....	38.52	1.18	32.5
June.....	40.68	1.18	34.6
July.....	42.27	1.18	35.7
August.....	44.84	1.17	38.4
September.....	44.52	1.19	37.5
October.....	46.44	1.23	37.6
November.....	46.92	1.25	37.6
December.....	46.47	1.24	37.3
1951—			
January.....	\$45.92	\$1.26	36.5
February.....	47.90	1.26	38.1
March.....	46.94	1.26	37.3
April.....	44.01	1.28	34.5
May.....	42.25	1.29	32.8
June.....	43.14	1.28	33.6
July.....	43.63	1.27	34.4
August.....	43.39	1.27	34.1
September.....	43.06	1.27	33.8
October.....	43.85	1.27	34.6
November.....	46.30	1.28	36.1
December.....	47.64	1.29	37.0
1952—			
January.....	\$46.51	\$1.30	35.8
February.....	48.42	1.31	37.0
March.....	48.75	1.31	37.2
April.....	45.18	1.30	34.8
May.....	46.46	1.30	35.7
June.....	46.75	1.29	36.3

TABLE XLIV

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED PRODUCT INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$30.80	\$.86	35.9
February.....	29.76	.85	35.1
March.....	29.84	.85	35.1
April.....	28.43	.84	33.8
May.....	28.40	.84	34.0
June.....	28.69	.82	34.9
July.....	29.26	.83	35.4
August.....	30.52	.83	36.7
September.....	33.44	.85	39.2
October.....	32.66	.84	39.1
November.....	32.87	.83	39.4
December.....	32.59	.84	38.6
1950—			
January.....	\$32.16	\$.84	38.2
February.....	35.00	.91	38.5
March.....	33.01	.90	36.7
April.....	29.74	.91	32.8
May.....	31.65	.91	34.8
June.....	31.59	.92	34.4
July.....	32.67	.90	36.2
August.....	35.41	.91	38.8
September.....	36.08	.93	39.0
October.....	37.26	.95	39.4
November.....	35.09	.95	36.9
December.....	35.46	.95	37.4
1951—			
January.....	\$36.88	\$.97	38.2
February.....	38.06	.97	39.5
March.....	37.98	.97	39.1
April.....	34.70	.96	36.3
May.....	32.88	.97	33.8
June.....	32.98	.98	33.6
July.....	33.46	.98	34.3
August.....	33.09	.97	34.0
September.....	34.55	.97	35.6
October.....	35.16	.97	36.2
November.....	36.11	.98	36.7
December.....	36.04	.98	36.9
1952—			
January.....	\$35.50	\$.98	36.2
February.....	37.05	.98	37.8
March.....	36.50	.98	37.4
April.....	35.91	.97	37.1
May.....	36.15	.98	37.1
June.....	35.94	.97	36.9

TABLE XLV

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN TOBACCO INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$35.08	\$1.06	33.1
February.....	35.95	1.06	34.0
March.....	40.48	1.10	36.9
April.....	37.91	1.12	33.8
May.....	37.91	1.14	33.4
June.....	43.44	1.13	38.3
July.....	42.98	1.14	37.8
August.....	40.59	.98	41.5
September.....	38.25	.93	41.0
October.....	38.15	.98	39.1
November.....	39.14	1.05	37.4
December.....	41.81	1.09	38.2
1950—			
January.....	\$42.78	\$1.09	39.2
February.....	40.95	1.17	35.1
March.....	45.60	1.18	38.6
April.....	44.80	1.19	37.8
May.....	44.01	1.18	37.3
June.....	47.55	1.19	39.8
July.....	47.53	1.20	39.7
August.....	45.77	1.11	41.1
September.....	43.41	1.03	42.4
October.....	40.70	1.03	39.3
November.....	41.61	1.13	37.0
December.....	46.58	1.18	39.7
1951—			
January.....	\$47.44	\$1.21	39.3
February.....	45.60	1.23	37.0
March.....	44.29	1.25	35.5
April.....	46.12	1.28	36.2
May.....	49.07	1.29	38.2
June.....	52.63	1.31	40.3
July.....	48.72	1.29	37.8
August.....	44.74	1.14	39.3
September.....	44.83	1.07	41.7
October.....	46.83	1.10	42.4
November.....	47.75	1.18	40.6
December.....	46.99	1.21	38.9
1952—			
January.....	\$46.97	\$1.23	38.3
February.....	45.29	1.27	35.6
March.....	46.72	1.31	35.7
April.....	42.93	1.31	32.8
May.....	49.60	1.31	37.8
June.....	54.86	1.36	40.4

TABLE XLVI

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN CIGARETTE INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$41.51	\$1.23	33.8
February.....	41.39	1.22	33.8
March.....	44.81	1.21	36.9
April.....	41.20	1.22	33.7
May.....	41.28	1.23	33.7
June.....	47.47	1.22	38.8
July.....	47.50	1.22	38.9
August.....	51.08	1.24	41.1
September.....	48.27	1.23	39.3
October.....	46.25	1.23	37.5
November.....	47.99	1.23	39.1
December.....	48.32	1.27	38.0
1950—			
January.....	\$49.93	\$1.28	39.2
February.....	45.99	1.28	35.8
March.....	49.61	1.28	38.9
April.....	47.60	1.28	37.3
May.....	47.62	1.28	37.3
June.....	51.59	1.28	40.2
July.....	52.09	1.30	40.2
August.....	60.16	1.35	44.7
September.....	50.77	1.30	39.1
October.....	45.88	1.30	35.2
November.....	50.52	1.34	37.6
December.....	54.21	1.36	39.9
1951—			
January.....	\$55.47	\$1.37	40.4
February.....	53.36	1.35	39.4
March.....	48.29	1.35	35.7
April.....	50.18	1.38	36.4
May.....	53.40	1.38	38.8
June.....	57.14	1.40	40.9
July.....	53.11	1.37	38.7
August.....	57.97	1.41	41.1
September.....	58.07	1.43	40.6
October.....	58.85	1.43	41.2
November.....	60.71	1.46	41.7
December.....	58.75	1.45	40.7
1952—			
January.....	\$55.98	\$1.43	39.3
February.....	51.82	1.43	36.3
March.....	51.84	1.44	36.0
April.....	46.16	1.42	32.5
May.....	53.92	1.42	38.1
June.....	59.06	1.45	40.7

TABLE XLVII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN STEMMING AND REDRYING PLANTS
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$28.42	\$.87	32.5
February.....	30.16	.87	34.8
March.....	34.81	.94	37.2
April.....	34.27	.98	35.1
May.....	34.08	1.00	34.0
June.....	37.65	1.00	37.7
July.....	37.31	1.00	36.3
August.....	34.02	.80	42.4
September.....	32.62	.77	42.2
October.....	32.06	.79	40.5
November.....	30.40	.85	35.7
December.....	34.83	.90	38.6
1950—			
January.....	\$35.28	\$.90	39.4
February.....	34.63	1.00	34.6
March.....	39.62	1.03	38.4
April.....	39.87	1.04	38.4
May.....	38.51	1.02	37.8
June.....	40.86	1.03	39.5
July.....	39.65	1.02	38.8
August.....	34.73	.90	38.5
September.....	39.22	.88	44.5
October.....	36.91	.88	41.9
November.....	33.38	.92	36.4
December.....	38.09	.95	40.0
1951—			
January.....	\$37.70	\$.98	38.6
February.....	33.71	1.02	33.1
March.....	36.92	1.05	35.1
April.....	38.28	1.07	35.6
May.....	42.05	1.10	38.2
June.....	43.65	1.11	39.2
July.....	40.51	1.12	36.3
August.....	35.14	.93	38.0
September.....	37.64	.89	42.5
October.....	40.05	.92	43.5
November.....	37.53	.94	39.9
December.....	37.29	.99	37.7
1952—			
January.....	\$37.62	\$1.01	37.3
February.....	36.05	1.04	34.5
March.....	39.35	1.09	36.2
April.....	37.68	1.12	33.8
May.....	42.15	1.12	37.6
June.....	47.38	1.17	40.6

TABLE XLVIII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN FURNITURE AND FINISHED LUMBER INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$35.04	\$.92	38.2
February.....	35.24	.91	38.6
March.....	35.27	.92	38.3
April.....	33.78	.91	37.0
May.....	33.23	.93	35.6
June.....	33.40	.94	35.7
July.....	34.58	.93	37.3
August.....	37.96	.93	40.8
September.....	39.18	.94	41.9
October.....	40.45	.94	43.0
November.....	40.47	.95	42.7
December.....	41.65	.96	43.6
1950—			
January.....	\$41.67	\$.97	43.1
February.....	41.19	.97	42.4
March.....	41.14	.97	42.5
April.....	39.49	.97	40.8
May.....	40.73	.97	42.1
June.....	41.04	.97	42.3
July.....	40.19	.97	41.4
August.....	42.94	1.00	43.1
September.....	44.20	1.03	43.0
October.....	45.16	1.04	43.3
November.....	44.80	1.05	42.8
December.....	44.69	1.05	42.6
1951—			
January.....	\$45.36	\$1.07	42.6
February.....	46.29	1.08	43.1
March.....	46.62	1.09	42.9
April.....	44.95	1.08	41.6
May.....	42.75	1.08	39.8
June.....	41.50	1.07	38.7
July.....	39.56	1.07	37.1
August.....	41.81	1.07	39.2
September.....	42.72	1.07	39.8
October.....	44.45	1.08	41.1
November.....	43.73	1.08	40.5
December.....	43.93	1.09	40.5
1952—			
January.....	\$44.45	\$1.09	40.8
February.....	45.08	1.09	41.2
March.....	44.59	1.11	40.3
April.....	43.06	1.10	39.1
May.....	43.86	1.10	39.7
June.....	43.96	1.11	39.8

TABLE XLIX

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN H. H. FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND BEDSPRINGS INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$35.04	\$.93	37.9
February.....	35.23	.92	38.1
March.....	35.23	.93	37.8
April.....	33.90	.93	36.7
May.....	33.12	.94	35.6
June.....	33.12	.93	35.4
July.....	34.56	.93	37.4
August.....	37.88	.93	40.7
September.....	39.03	.94	41.7
October.....	40.47	.94	43.0
November.....	40.44	.95	42.7
December.....	41.67	.96	43.6
1950—			
January.....	\$41.66	\$.97	43.0
February.....	41.14	.97	42.3
March.....	41.10	.97	42.4
April.....	39.48	.97	40.7
May.....	40.67	.97	42.0
June.....	41.04	.97	42.2
July.....	40.10	.97	41.2
August.....	42.82	1.00	43.0
September.....	44.22	1.03	42.9
October.....	45.19	1.05	43.2
November.....	44.75	1.05	42.7
December.....	44.59	1.05	42.4
1951—			
January.....	\$45.31	\$1.07	42.5
February.....	46.19	1.08	43.0
March.....	46.60	1.09	42.8
April.....	44.75	1.08	41.4
May.....	42.41	1.07	39.5
June.....	41.06	1.07	38.3
July.....	39.04	1.07	36.7
August.....	41.50	1.07	38.8
September.....	42.26	1.07	39.4
October.....	43.79	1.07	40.8
November.....	43.40	1.08	40.3
December.....	43.45	1.08	40.1
1952—			
January.....	\$44.15	\$1.09	40.6
February.....	44.74	1.09	41.0
March.....	44.30	1.11	40.0
April.....	42.87	1.10	39.0
May.....	43.42	1.10	39.4
June.....	43.56	1.10	39.5

TABLE L

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$35.79	\$.82	43.8
February.....	33.69	.81	41.6
March.....	33.91	.82	41.4
April.....	32.89	.81	40.4
May.....	34.32	.81	42.2
June.....	34.99	.82	42.7
July.....	33.18	.83	39.9
August.....	33.88	.83	40.7
September.....	34.67	.83	41.7
October.....	35.47	.83	42.8
November.....	36.08	.83	43.4
December.....	35.48	.84	42.4
1950—			
January.....	\$34.61	\$.83	41.9
February.....	35.82	.89	40.4
March.....	35.99	.88	40.8
April.....	34.87	.88	39.8
May.....	36.84	.88	41.6
June.....	37.36	.89	42.1
July.....	35.88	.90	40.1
August.....	38.20	.90	42.5
September.....	37.61	.91	41.5
October.....	38.93	.92	42.5
November.....	39.24	.92	42.6
December.....	39.09	.93	42.2
1951—			
January.....	\$38.55	\$.93	41.5
February.....	38.62	.94	41.3
March.....	38.48	.94	40.8
April.....	39.62	.94	42.1
May.....	39.93	.94	42.4
June.....	39.35	.94	41.7
July.....	38.56	.94	40.9
August.....	38.01	.95	40.1
September.....	39.25	.96	41.0
October.....	38.93	.96	40.7
November.....	39.18	.95	41.2
December.....	39.89	.96	41.5
1952—			
January.....	\$39.09	\$.97	40.4
February.....	38.94	.97	40.2
March.....	38.84	.97	40.0
April.....	38.46	.97	39.8
May.....	40.35	.97	41.5
June.....	40.33	.97	41.4

TABLE LI

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN PULP, PAPER AND PAPERBOARD INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$70.33	\$1.54	45.8
February.....	69.87	1.53	45.6
March.....	69.19	1.54	44.9
April.....	70.50	1.54	45.9
May.....	69.55	1.54	45.3
June.....	68.94	1.53	45.0
July.....	69.55	1.51	46.0
August.....	70.99	1.54	46.1
September.....	70.08	1.59	44.2
October.....	70.24	1.53	45.9
November.....	67.68	1.54	44.0
December.....	70.01	1.55	45.3
1950—			
January.....	\$70.35	\$1.52	46.2
February.....	70.00	1.56	44.9
March.....	69.51	1.56	44.6
April.....	71.94	1.57	45.8
May.....	71.76	1.55	46.3
June.....	71.61	1.59	45.1
July.....	78.19	1.65	47.3
August.....	74.67	1.62	46.1
September.....	77.52	1.68	46.1
October.....	77.45	1.69	46.0
November.....	78.89	1.71	46.2
December.....	78.03	1.69	46.3
1951—			
January.....	\$78.49	\$1.70	46.3
February.....	77.63	1.69	46.1
March.....	76.94	1.68	45.8
April.....	78.29	1.72	45.6
May.....	79.98	1.72	46.4
June.....	78.77	1.71	46.1
July.....	80.62	1.71	47.1
August.....	77.91	1.71	45.5
September.....	78.55	1.71	46.0
October.....	77.78	1.72	45.2
November.....	80.06	1.76	45.6
December.....	79.74	1.76	45.4
1952—			
January.....	\$81.19	\$1.81	44.8
February.....	78.98	1.77	44.5
March.....	81.50	1.82	44.7
April.....	81.87	1.85	44.3
May.....	84.19	1.85	45.6
June.....	82.47	1.84	44.8

TABLE LII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN PAPER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$65.71	\$1.46	44.9
February.....	65.17	1.45	44.9
March.....	64.56	1.46	44.2
April.....	65.73	1.46	45.1
May.....	64.08	1.45	44.3
June.....	63.36	1.45	43.9
July.....	61.46	1.39	44.4
August.....	61.54	1.38	44.5
September.....	61.13	1.41	43.4
October.....	61.97	1.36	45.5
November.....	60.34	1.38	43.6
December.....	62.40	1.40	44.5
1950—			
January.....	\$62.29	\$1.39	44.8
February.....	62.43	1.42	43.9
March.....	62.36	1.43	43.7
April.....	60.88	1.43	42.5
May.....	61.67	1.41	43.7
June.....	62.12	1.42	43.7
July.....	65.68	1.47	44.8
August.....	64.35	1.41	45.5
September.....	66.08	1.46	45.4
October.....	66.53	1.47	45.4
November.....	67.31	1.50	45.0
December.....	66.89	1.47	45.5
1951—			
January.....	\$67.71	\$1.50	45.3
February.....	66.92	1.49	45.1
March.....	66.17	1.48	44.6
April.....	66.89	1.53	43.8
May.....	67.87	1.55	43.8
June.....	67.09	1.53	43.7
July.....	68.27	1.53	44.5
August.....	66.07	1.52	43.4
September.....	67.48	1.53	44.3
October.....	67.39	1.55	43.6
November.....	70.15	1.57	44.8
December.....	70.75	1.57	45.1
1952—			
January.....	\$71.09	\$1.61	44.1
February.....	69.52	1.59	43.8
March.....	71.31	1.62	44.0
April.....	70.60	1.64	43.1
May.....	72.17	1.65	43.8
June.....	71.43	1.64	43.7

TABLE LIII
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN FOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$35.29	\$.84	41.9
February.....	34.93	.83	42.1
March.....	35.44	.84	42.4
April.....	35.25	.83	42.5
May.....	35.12	.83	42.4
June.....	37.23	.82	45.3
July.....	36.20	.82	44.1
August.....	35.44	.82	43.0
September.....	36.73	.83	44.0
October.....	35.93	.82	43.7
November.....	35.57	.84	42.6
December.....	35.01	.83	42.1
1950—			
January.....	\$35.97	\$.85	42.1
February.....	35.76	.88	40.5
March.....	36.11	.89	40.5
April.....	36.24	.89	40.7
May.....	37.34	.89	41.9
June.....	38.78	.89	43.5
July.....	36.64	.89	41.4
August.....	37.44	.89	41.9
September.....	38.44	.90	42.6
October.....	38.75	.92	42.2
November.....	39.87	.94	42.6
December.....	39.93	.93	42.8
1951—			
January.....	\$38.58	\$.94	41.2
February.....	38.41	.94	40.9
March.....	38.52	.94	41.1
April.....	38.90	.94	41.4
May.....	39.91	.94	42.6
June.....	41.97	.96	43.8
July.....	41.44	.94	44.0
August.....	41.41	.96	43.1
September.....	45.10	.96	47.1
October.....	40.91	.96	42.7
November.....	40.66	.96	42.5
December.....	41.08	.97	42.5
1952—			
January.....	\$40.10	\$.97	41.2
February.....	40.22	.97	41.5
March.....	41.13	.99	41.7
April.....	40.85	.98	41.5
May.....	42.67	.99	43.1
June.....	43.13	.99	43.7

TABLE LIV

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$35.81	\$.91	39.4
February.....	35.31	.91	38.8
March.....	35.61	.91	39.2
April.....	35.89	.91	39.4
May.....	37.78	.89	42.4
June.....	39.05	.91	42.7
July.....	39.52	.92	42.9
August.....	39.02	.92	42.6
September.....	38.85	.91	42.6
October.....	38.55	.90	43.0
November.....	37.25	.89	41.7
December.....	37.85	.89	42.6
1950—			
January.....	\$37.72	\$.93	40.4
February.....	38.41	.94	40.7
March.....	38.42	.95	40.3
April.....	39.14	.95	41.1
May.....	40.23	.96	41.8
June.....	39.05	.95	41.1
July.....	39.95	.97	39.1
August.....	39.52	.96	41.0
September.....	39.71	.97	41.0
October.....	39.88	.98	40.8
November.....	41.28	1.00	41.4
December.....	40.89	.99	41.3
1951—			
January.....	\$40.12	\$1.02	39.3
February.....	41.21	1.03	40.1
March.....	41.26	1.03	40.1
April.....	41.73	1.03	40.4
May.....	42.97	1.03	41.6
June.....	41.66	1.04	40.3
July.....	43.15	1.04	41.4
August.....	42.66	1.04	40.9
September.....	42.45	1.04	40.9
October.....	42.86	1.04	41.2
November.....	42.59	1.05	40.7
December.....	43.24	1.06	40.8
1952—			
January.....	\$43.06	\$1.07	40.1
February.....	42.92	1.06	40.3
March.....	43.06	1.06	40.5
April.....	43.22	1.08	40.2
May.....	45.04	1.08	41.7
June.....	44.58	1.08	41.4

TABLE LV

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$36.57	\$.78	47.0
February.....	36.33	.77	46.9
March.....	36.76	.78	47.3
April.....	37.19	.78	47.8
May.....	38.49	.79	48.8
June.....	38.81	.76	50.9
July.....	38.56	.76	50.5
August.....	38.32	.76	50.2
September.....	37.50	.77	48.9
October.....	37.59	.78	48.5
November.....	36.22	.77	47.3
December.....	36.43	.77	47.5
1950—			
January.....	\$37.37	\$.79	47.6
February.....	37.49	.82	45.9
March.....	37.92	.83	45.7
April.....	38.58	.83	46.4
May.....	40.73	.84	48.5
June.....	39.74	.83	47.6
July.....	38.94	.82	47.5
August.....	39.68	.83	47.8
September.....	39.69	.83	47.6
October.....	39.31	.84	46.8
November.....	39.28	.85	46.1
December.....	39.40	.84	46.9
1951—			
January.....	\$39.16	\$.84	46.6
February.....	39.22	.85	46.5
March.....	38.96	.84	46.4
April.....	40.26	.86	47.0
May.....	41.69	.86	48.6
June.....	42.89	.88	48.6
July.....	44.06	.88	50.1
August.....	45.17	.91	49.8
September.....	43.63	.89	48.9
October.....	42.99	.88	48.6
November.....	42.53	.89	47.7
December.....	42.70	.80	47.7
1952—			
January.....	\$42.84	\$.89	48.1
February.....	42.90	.90	47.9
March.....	42.48	.91	46.6
April.....	43.62	.92	47.6
May.....	44.24	.91	48.8
June.....	46.18	.92	50.2

TABLE LVI

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN CHEMICALS AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$43.16	\$1.05	41.1
February.....	43.39	1.06	41.1
March.....	43.66	1.05	41.6
April.....	43.01	1.05	41.1
May.....	43.79	1.10	39.8
June.....	44.76	1.13	39.5
July.....	44.11	1.12	39.5
August.....	43.80	1.10	39.7
September.....	43.34	1.09	39.9
October.....	42.93	1.02	42.0
November.....	42.80	1.02	42.0
December.....	42.16	1.02	41.0
1950—			
January.....	\$43.11	\$1.03	41.9
February.....	41.92	1.06	39.7
March.....	41.48	1.07	38.7
April.....	45.87	1.22	37.5
May.....	44.51	1.13	39.2
June.....	45.44	1.17	38.8
July.....	48.11	1.20	40.0
August.....	49.11	1.20	40.9
September.....	48.75	1.18	41.5
October.....	47.68	1.18	40.5
November.....	48.23	1.20	40.2
December.....	48.63	1.20	40.6
1951—			
January.....	\$49.36	\$1.17	42.1
February.....	47.72	1.18	40.4
March.....	48.69	1.19	41.0
April.....	48.52	1.19	40.6
May.....	49.08	1.23	40.0
June.....	51.67	1.26	41.0
July.....	52.30	1.28	41.0
August.....	52.45	1.28	41.1
September.....	51.21	1.21	42.2
October.....	53.33	1.21	44.2
November.....	51.30	1.19	43.2
December.....	50.70	1.17	43.2
1952—			
January.....	\$50.58	\$1.17	43.3
February.....	49.73	1.15	43.1
March.....	49.35	1.17	42.3
April.....	50.72	1.18	42.9
May.....	50.79	1.23	41.2
June.....	53.02	1.27	41.8

TABLE LVII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN STONE, CLAY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$37.69	\$.92	41.2
February.....	37.12	.92	40.2
March.....	36.26	.90	40.3
April.....	34.60	.90	38.6
May.....	34.39	.88	39.2
June.....	34.81	.88	39.7
July.....	33.88	.89	38.1
August.....	35.67	.88	40.3
September.....	36.56	.88	41.6
October.....	37.05	.90	41.4
November.....	37.43	.90	41.7
December.....	37.16	.90	41.4
1950—			
January.....	\$35.11	\$.89	39.4
February.....	37.25	.93	40.2
March.....	36.92	.93	39.5
April.....	37.51	.93	40.2
May.....	39.25	.94	41.8
June.....	39.79	.94	42.4
July.....	39.68	.94	42.0
August.....	41.27	.97	42.8
September.....	40.60	.97	41.9
October.....	41.77	.99	42.3
November.....	42.41	.99	42.8
December.....	43.12	1.00	43.2
1951—			
January.....	\$41.88	\$1.00	41.7
February.....	41.91	1.01	41.5
March.....	42.20	1.02	41.5
April.....	42.37	1.02	41.7
May.....	42.61	1.02	41.8
June.....	42.39	1.02	41.6
July.....	42.68	1.03	41.5
August.....	42.52	1.03	41.3
September.....	43.15	1.04	41.7
October.....	41.88	1.03	40.5
November.....	42.47	1.03	41.2
December.....	44.46	1.04	42.7
1952—			
January.....	\$42.68	\$1.04	40.9
February.....	43.71	1.04	42.2
March.....	43.96	1.04	42.2
April.....	43.14	1.05	41.3
May.....	44.68	1.05	42.4
June.....	44.30	1.06	41.8

TABLE LVIII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$53.14	\$1.38	38.6
February.....	55.65	1.42	39.3
March.....	55.47	1.41	39.4
April.....	56.27	1.42	39.5
May.....	56.45	1.43	39.6
June.....	55.25	1.43	38.6
July.....	54.32	1.42	38.2
August.....	53.86	1.41	38.2
September.....	55.68	1.43	38.9
October.....	56.96	1.44	39.7
November.....	56.01	1.44	39.0
December.....	59.82	1.48	40.3
1950—			
January.....	\$56.82	\$1.49	38.2
February.....	57.89	1.48	39.0
March.....	57.73	1.50	38.5
April.....	58.41	1.53	38.3
May.....	59.82	1.52	39.3
June.....	57.67	1.51	38.1
July.....	56.77	1.52	37.4
August.....	56.78	1.52	37.5
September.....	58.64	1.52	38.5
October.....	59.20	1.54	38.3
November.....	60.05	1.56	38.4
December.....	63.01	1.60	39.5
1951—			
January.....	\$62.22	\$1.59	39.1
February.....	61.79	1.60	38.7
March.....	63.83	1.61	39.8
April.....	63.39	1.62	39.1
May.....	64.32	1.62	39.7
June.....	62.83	1.62	38.7
July.....	60.74	1.59	38.1
August.....	62.70	1.60	39.1
September.....	62.84	1.63	38.6
October.....	63.38	1.63	38.9
November.....	64.42	1.64	39.4
December.....	66.29	1.68	39.6
1952—			
January.....	\$64.60	\$1.67	38.8
February.....	65.18	1.68	38.9
March.....	65.88	1.68	39.2
April.....	66.87	1.69	39.5
May.....	68.43	1.70	40.2
June.....	65.25	1.67	39.1

TABLE LIX

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL) INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$47.00	\$1.10	42.7
February.....	47.30	1.10	43.0
March.....	46.74	1.10	42.4
April.....	45.92	1.10	41.8
May.....	44.99	1.10	40.8
June.....	44.94	1.12	40.3
July.....	44.35	1.12	39.5
August.....	45.49	1.12	40.6
September.....	46.16	1.14	40.6
October.....	47.00	1.13	41.8
November.....	45.80	1.14	40.3
December.....	47.85	1.14	41.9
1950—			
January.....	\$47.83	\$1.14	42.1
February.....	49.86	1.16	42.9
March.....	47.92	1.14	42.1
April.....	46.50	1.13	41.3
May.....	51.36	1.17	44.0
June.....	48.38	1.15	42.2
July.....	49.46	1.16	42.7
August.....	49.78	1.16	42.9
September.....	50.37	1.16	43.3
October.....	51.45	1.19	43.3
November.....	51.58	1.19	43.2
December.....	53.23	1.20	44.2
1951—			
January.....	\$51.85	\$1.20	43.1
February.....	53.75	1.22	44.2
March.....	55.16	1.23	44.8
April.....	54.44	1.24	44.0
May.....	54.08	1.24	43.6
June.....	55.36	1.26	44.0
July.....	52.89	1.25	42.3
August.....	53.93	1.27	42.5
September.....	52.28	1.26	41.6
October.....	52.60	1.26	41.7
November.....	53.80	1.27	42.5
December.....	54.64	1.27	43.0
1952—			
January.....	\$53.21	\$1.27	42.0
February.....	54.83	1.29	42.6
March.....	54.81	1.30	42.3
April.....	53.79	1.30	41.4
May.....	54.74	1.31	42.0
June.....	55.03	1.30	42.5

TABLE LX

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$35.26	\$.85	41.5
February.....	35.98	.84	40.4
March.....	36.69	.86	42.7
April.....	37.82	.87	43.4
May.....	38.97	.90	43.3
June.....	37.72	.90	42.0
July.....	38.32	.89	43.0
August.....	41.45	.95	43.2
September.....	40.34	.94	43.0
October.....	40.30	.92	43.2
November.....	39.22	.92	42.9
December.....	39.83	.94	42.2
1950—			
January.....	\$39.80	\$.95	42.0
February.....	40.95	.98	41.8
March.....	42.63	1.01	42.3
April.....	42.58	1.00	42.4
May.....	44.55	.99	44.9
June.....	45.76	1.01	45.4
July.....	41.68	1.00	41.6
August.....	45.76	1.02	41.6
September.....	45.14	1.01	41.6
October.....	44.77	1.03	41.6
November.....	49.05	1.04	41.6
December.....	46.28	1.05	41.6
1951—			
January.....	\$46.72	\$1.07	46.2
February.....	42.02	1.03	40.9
March.....	47.07	1.06	44.2
April.....	51.41	1.08	47.5
May.....	52.87	1.08	49.0
June.....	51.24	1.09	47.2
July.....	50.66	1.08	47.1
August.....	50.78	1.08	47.2
September.....	49.50	1.10	45.0
October.....	52.91	1.08	49.0
November.....	51.87	1.08	48.0
December.....	48.02	1.07	44.7
1952—			
January.....	\$48.61	\$1.08	45.1
February.....	50.84	1.10	46.0
March.....	51.15	1.10	46.4
April.....	52.50	1.10	47.9
May.....	56.37	1.12	50.3
June.....	52.93	1.11	47.8

TABLE LXI

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$45.71	\$1.10	41.6
February.....	48.45	1.17	41.4
March.....	47.98	1.16	41.3
April.....	47.71	1.17	40.8
May.....	48.36	1.18	41.0
June.....	48.28	1.20	40.2
July.....	48.31	1.18	40.9
August.....	48.76	1.18	41.3
September.....	49.50	1.19	41.5
October.....	48.42	1.19	40.5
November.....	48.66	1.18	41.3
December.....	48.43	1.18	41.1
1950—			
January.....	\$49.00	\$1.22	40.2
February.....	49.19	1.22	40.4
March.....	49.17	1.23	40.1
April.....	49.83	1.23	40.6
May.....			
June.....			
July.....			
August.....			
September.....			
October.....			
November.....			
December.....			
1951—			
January.....	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
February.....			
March.....			
April.....			
May.....			
June.....			
July.....			
August.....			
September.....			
October.....			
November.....			
December.....			
1952—			
January.....			
February.....			
March.....			
April.....			
May.....			
June.....			

TABLE LXII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN WHOLESALE TRADE
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$49.77	\$1.11	44.8
February.....	49.49	1.12	44.2
March.....	48.98	1.11	44.1
April.....	49.81	1.12	44.3
May.....	49.71	1.13	43.9
June.....	49.42	1.12	44.1
July.....	50.85	1.15	44.2
August.....	51.51	1.16	44.6
September.....	52.17	1.17	44.4
October.....	51.62	1.17	44.2
November.....	52.27	1.17	44.6
December.....	51.96	1.17	44.4
1950—			
January.....	\$52.50	\$1.19	44.3
February.....	52.02	1.22	42.6
March.....	52.45	1.21	43.5
April.....	52.79	1.23	43.0
May.....	52.63	1.20	43.8
June.....	52.95	1.21	43.8
July.....	54.48	1.24	44.0
August.....	53.96	1.23	43.8
September.....	55.28	1.24	44.5
October.....	55.89	1.27	44.0
November.....	55.05	1.24	44.5
December.....	56.63	1.28	44.3
1951—			
January.....	\$57.38	\$1.29	44.3
February.....	56.60	1.29	43.8
March.....	56.06	1.28	43.9
April.....	57.15	1.31	43.5
May.....	57.19	1.33	43.1
June.....	56.26	1.32	42.7
July.....	57.21	1.32	43.4
August.....	57.02	1.32	43.4
September.....	57.43	1.32	43.4
October.....	57.79	1.32	43.7
November.....	57.13	1.31	43.5
December.....	56.95	1.30	43.9
1952—			
January.....	\$57.28	\$1.33	43.1
February.....	57.54	1.32	43.4
March.....	57.60	1.33	43.2
April.....	58.16	1.34	43.5
May.....	58.60	1.34	43.6
June.....	59.70	1.37	43.7

Hours and earnings through March, 1950 represent unweighted averages; subsequent months show weighted averages.

TABLE LXIII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN RETAIL TRADE
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$27.54	\$.73	37.8
February.....	27.99	.74	38.1
March.....	27.62	.73	38.0
April.....	27.95	.75	37.5
May.....	29.07	.77	37.7
June.....	29.30	.77	37.8
July.....	30.35	.72	39.1
August.....	30.04	.77	39.1
September.....	29.26	.77	38.2
October.....	28.79	.76	37.7
November.....	27.90	.76	36.8
December.....	26.19	.72	36.3
1950—			
January.....	\$29.65	\$.78	38.1
February.....	29.70	.78	38.1
March.....	29.81	.79	37.7
April.....	35.50	.89	39.7
May.....	36.20	.90	40.2
June.....	36.74	.91	40.6
July.....	37.43	.92	40.7
August.....	36.98	.90	40.9
September.....	36.36	.91	39.9
October.....	36.50	.93	39.5
November.....	35.91	.92	39.1
December.....	35.55	.90	39.7
1951—			
January.....	\$39.15	\$.95	41.2
February.....	38.41	.95	40.6
March.....	37.50	.94	39.8
April.....	40.76	.99	41.1
May.....	41.36	1.02	40.7
June.....	41.78	1.02	41.1
July.....	41.85	1.00	41.8
August.....	40.94	.99	41.5
September.....	41.32	1.02	40.6
October.....	41.25	1.02	40.5
November.....	40.95	1.02	40.3
December.....	38.70	.97	39.9
1952—			
January.....	\$40.93	\$1.00	40.9
February.....	41.31	1.02	40.7
March.....	40.38	1.00	40.3
April.....	40.34	1.00	40.2
May.....	42.12	1.04	40.7
June.....	42.56	1.04	40.8

Hours and earnings through March, 1950 represent unweighted averages; subsequent months show weighted averages.

TABLE LXIV

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN INSURANCE AND BROKERAGE INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$53.81		
February.....	52.85		
March.....	53.33		
April.....	52.16		
May.....	51.83		
June.....	52.37		
July.....	52.31		
August.....	51.28		
September.....	52.63		
October.....	58.02		
November.....	57.22		
December.....	55.51		
1950—			
January.....	\$55.78		
February.....	53.40		
March.....	52.41		
April.....	53.41		
May.....	57.81		
June.....	56.43		
July.....	57.27		
August.....	57.39		
September.....	60.32		
October.....	63.51		
November.....	61.10		
December.....	59.94		
1951—			
January.....	\$59.65		
February.....	59.64		
March.....	60.72		
April.....	60.22		
May.....	58.59		
June.....	59.33		
July.....	59.66		
August.....	59.09		
September.....	58.50		
October.....	62.90		
November.....	61.35		
December.....	62.91		
1952—			
January.....	\$58.21		
February.....	59.42		
March.....	57.07		
April.....	60.64		
May.....	61.38		
June.....	62.28		

NOT AVAILABLE

NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE LXV

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANING PLANTS
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$28.83	\$.60	47.9
February.....	27.21	.59	46.4
March.....	27.59	.60	46.1
April.....	28.49	.61	46.8
May.....	28.55	.61	47.2
June.....	24.63	.55	44.5
July.....	25.79	.57	45.0
August.....	24.68	.58	42.7
September.....	25.53	.59	43.4
October.....	25.18	.58	43.1
November.....	24.61	.58	42.6
December.....	25.35	.59	43.0
1950—			
January.....	\$25.10	\$.59	42.4
February.....	24.76	.59	41.9
March.....	24.76	.59	42.2
April.....	25.29	.60	42.2
May.....	25.75	.60	42.4
June.....	25.08	.59	43.2
July.....	26.15	.60	43.9
August.....	24.90	.59	42.5
September.....	25.98	.60	43.3
October.....	25.70	.60	42.6
November.....	25.71	.60	42.7
December.....	26.50	.60	43.9
1951—			
January.....	\$25.88	\$.62	42.1
February.....	26.33	.61	43.1
March.....	26.22	.61	42.7
April.....	26.09	.63	41.6
May.....	26.21	.63	41.6
June.....	26.46	.62	42.5
July.....	26.70	.62	43.2
August.....	26.44	.63	41.9
September.....	26.81	.62	43.1
October.....	26.80	.63	42.4
November.....	26.73	.64	42.1
December.....	27.59	.64	43.0
1952—			
January.....	\$26.98	\$.64	42.2
February.....	26.61	.64	41.9
March.....	26.62	.63	42.1
April.....	26.04	.64	40.7
May.....	27.55	.64	42.8
June.....	27.08	.64	42.6

Hours and earnings through March, 1950 represent unweighted averages; subsequent months show weighted averages.

TABLE LXVI

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN HOTELS
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1949—			
January.....	\$20.18	\$.43	46.6
February.....	20.68	.44	46.8
March.....	20.00	.42	47.4
April.....	20.05	.42	47.6
May.....	20.29	.44	46.6
June.....	20.09	.44	46.2
July.....	20.18	.44	46.2
August.....	20.42	.44	46.8
September.....	19.96	.44	45.6
October.....	19.98	.44	45.3
November.....	20.11	.44	46.2
December.....	20.40	.44	46.8
1950—			
January.....	\$20.52	\$.43	47.8
February.....	20.84	.44	47.8
March.....	20.69	.43	47.6
April.....	20.61	.43	47.7
May.....	20.67	.45	46.2
June.....	19.94	.45	44.8
July.....	20.77	.46	45.3
August.....	20.47	.45	45.1
September.....	20.34	.47	43.8
October.....	20.60	.46	44.4
November.....	21.54	.46	46.7
December.....	21.62	.47	46.2
1951—			
January.....	\$21.02	\$.46	45.3
February.....	21.02	.47	44.7
March.....	21.29	.47	45.3
April.....	21.61	.48	45.0
May.....	21.20	.48	44.5
June.....	21.28	.49	43.9
July.....	22.19	.50	44.2
August.....	22.53	.51	44.4
September.....	22.35	.51	43.9
October.....	22.22	.51	43.7
November.....	22.81	.52	44.2
December.....	23.22	.51	45.3
1952—			
January.....	\$21.71	\$.51	42.4
February.....	22.23	.52	42.9
March.....	22.28	.51	43.6
April.....	21.91	.51	42.7
May.....	22.18	.52	42.9
June.....	22.00	.50	43.8

Hours and earnings through March, 1950 represent unweighted averages; subsequent months show weighted averages.

TABLE LXVII
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA
North Carolina Department of Labor in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics
1950

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nonagricultural Employment*	872.5	869.8	873.5	882.2	883.0	886.5	888.0	927.1	955.2	957.4	960.4	972.2	910.7
Total Manufacturing.....	406.2	404.7	402.4	400.7	399.6	401.8	398.9	428.7	445.9	446.9	443.9	439.3	418.3
Total Nonmanufacturing.....	466.3	465.1	471.1	481.5	483.5	494.7	489.1	498.4	509.3	510.5	516.5	532.9	492.4
Durable Goods.....	92.6	93.8	94.7	96.3	97.1	99.2	98.5	102.6	104.4	105.3	106.7	106.7	99.8
Primary Metal Products.....	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.4
Fabricated Metal Products.....	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8
Machinery (Except Electrical).....	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	5.7
Lumber & Timber Basic Products.....	39.8	40.3	40.6	41.4	41.9	42.6	41.7	43.6	44.1	44.7	45.2	44.6	42.6
Sawmills & Planing Mills.....	29.4	29.7	30.2	30.7	30.9	31.6	30.7	32.1	32.5	32.9	33.2	32.6	31.4
Millwork, Plywood, etc.....	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2
Wooden Containers.....	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products.....	30.9	31.5	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.6	32.4	33.4	33.7	33.9	34.3	34.3	32.8
HH Furn. Matt. & Bedsprings.....	29.0	29.7	30.1	30.3	30.3	30.6	30.4	31.2	31.5	31.6	31.9	31.9	30.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products.....	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	6.8
Other Durable Goods.....	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.4	7.7	7.8	8.1	6.7
Nondurable Goods.....	313.6	310.9	307.7	304.4	302.5	302.6	300.4	326.1	341.5	341.6	337.2	332.6	318.5
Textile Mill Products.....	227.2	226.0	223.1	221.2	221.2	222.3	219.9	233.2	240.6	242.3	243.4	242.7	230.7
Yarn & Thread Mills.....	58.6	58.8	58.0	56.2	55.3	56.2	56.4	59.5	61.4	61.5	62.3	62.3	58.9
Broadwoven Fabrics.....	97.3	97.7	98.1	98.6	98.6	99.1	99.4	102.3	105.6	106.3	106.5	106.5	101.3
Knitting Mills.....	57.6	57.4	56.6	55.6	54.3	54.3	51.6	58.2	59.9	60.6	60.9	60.3	57.3
Full Fashioned Hosiery.....	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.5	23.4	23.4	22.2	23.9	24.2	24.2	24.5	24.5	23.7
Seamless Hosiery.....	27.6	27.3	26.4	25.4	24.2	24.0	22.4	27.0	28.4	29.0	29.0	28.4	26.6
Apparel & Other Finished Products.....	13.0	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.7	11.2	13.5	14.2	14.2	14.0	13.7	13.3
Food & Kindred Products.....	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.5	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.2
Men's & Boys' Garments.....	18.3	18.5	18.7	19.1	19.6	20.4	21.0	21.0	20.6	20.4	20.3	20.2	19.8
Bakery Products.....	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1
Beverage Products.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.0
Tobacco Manufacturers.....	28.4	28.4	22.0	21.4	21.9	21.0	22.1	31.8	38.8	36.7	31.4	27.4	27.3
Cigarettes.....	12.7	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.1	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.5
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants.....	12.6	8.8	6.8	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.7	16.6	23.3	21.2	15.6	11.8	11.9
Paper & Allied Products.....	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.0
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills.....	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries.....	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3
Chemicals & Allied Products.....	10.3	10.8	10.6	10.5	9.7	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.9	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.7
Other Nondurable Goods.....	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.4

TABLE LXVII—Continued
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA
North Carolina Department of Labor in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics
1930

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nonmanufacturing Employment													
Mining.....	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Non-metallic Mining.....	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Contract Construction.....	39.8	39.4	40.9	43.2	45.6	47.9	49.9	52.7	53.5	52.9	54.0	52.1	48.0
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	33.2	33.5	33.7	33.6	33.5	34.0	34.3	33.7	36.5	36.4	33.9	37.2	34.9
Transportation (Except R. R.).....	20.8	21.3	21.4	21.1	21.3	21.4	21.6	22.6	23.2	23.0	23.3	23.0	22.0
Public Utilities.....	18.5	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.1	15.0	16.0	16.1	15.4
Trade.....	159.2	159.4	161.3	164.5	164.5	164.9	165.3	167.4	172.2	172.2	180.1	191.0	168.8
Wholesale.....	37.1	37.0	37.2	36.7	37.1	37.3	37.4	38.2	38.4	38.6	39.4	39.8	37.9
Retail.....	122.1	122.4	124.7	127.6	127.7	127.2	127.8	129.2	133.7	133.6	140.7	151.2	130.9
Retail General Merchandise.....	29.9	29.8	30.6	31.9	30.7	29.9	29.8	30.4	33.2	35.3	37.3	45.5	32.9
Department Stores.....	13.3	13.2	13.8	16.3	16.3	18.2	18.3	18.7	16.3	17.0	17.6	20.2	16.2
Limited Price Variety Stores.....	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.9	9.3	9.5	9.0	9.5	11.5	16.3	10.2
Retail Food Stores.....	20.4	20.7	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.6	21.7	21.5	22.0	22.3	23.1	23.7	21.7
Grocery Stores.....	13.9	14.1	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.7	15.0	15.0	15.5	17.3	18.9	15.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	20.9	20.9	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.8	22.4	22.1	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.7	21.6
Service.....	82.0	85.9	81.9	83.3	85.8	86.4	84.7	86.4	86.1	83.8	83.5	83.2	84.1
Hotels and Rooming Houses.....	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.1
Personal Services.....	24.2	24.0	24.2	24.2	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.6	24.7	24.5	24.5	24.4	24.5
Laundries and Dry Cleaners.....	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.5
Government.....	107.5	107.3	108.2	112.1	109.1	108.2	108.9	110.2	115.6	116.9	116.2	121.3	111.6

*In Thousands of Employees.

TABLE LXVIII
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA
North Carolina Department of Labor in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics
1951

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nonagricultural Employment*	956.2	961.5	971.6	952.5	958.7	964.3	957.1	967.6	981.1	983.8	985.7	1002.8	970.2
Total Manufacturing.....	439.3	441.9	442.0	423.4	423.6	427.7	421.8	431.0	436.8	436.2	431.2	430.2	432.2
Total Nonmanufacturing.....	516.9	519.6	529.6	529.1	534.1	536.6	535.3	536.6	544.3	547.6	554.5	571.9	538.0
Durable Goods.....	108.0	109.5	110.5	109.7	108.4	107.8	106.5	104.5	104.5	106.3	107.5	107.5	107.6
Primary Metal Products.....	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Fabricated Metal Products.....	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Machinery (Except Electrical).....	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
Lumber & Timber-Basic Products.....	45.4	45.9	46.2	46.0	45.5	45.4	44.3	43.5	43.4	43.5	44.4	44.1	44.8
Sawmills & Planing Mills.....	32.9	33.4	33.8	33.8	33.2	33.1	32.3	31.8	31.8	32.2	32.9	32.2	32.8
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.....	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
Wooden Containers.....	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products.....	34.3	34.6	34.6	34.1	32.7	31.6	31.4	30.2	30.3	31.8	32.3	32.2	32.5
HH Furn. Mat. & Bedsprings.....	32.1	32.3	32.3	31.9	30.5	29.4	29.2	27.9	28.0	29.5	30.0	29.9	30.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Products.....	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.4
Other Durable Goods.....	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.1	9.5	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.5	10.0
Non-durable Goods.....	331.3	332.4	331.5	313.7	316.2	319.9	315.3	326.5	332.3	339.9	323.7	323.4	324.6
Textile Mill Products.....	243.1	244.2	244.9	228.1	232.0	235.8	230.4	229.4	227.3	226.1	226.3	228.8	233.0
Yarn & Thread Mills.....	62.8	63.2	63.8	61.9	63.2	62.3	60.7	60.9	60.5	60.7	60.1	60.6	60.8
Broadwoven Fabrics.....	106.5	106.8	106.8	99.1	99.9	104.9	101.9	100.8	99.1	99.1	98.6	99.7	101.8
Knitting Mills.....	60.3	61.0	60.7	55.9	55.9	55.7	55.7	55.5	54.6	54.6	56.0	56.3	57.1
Wool Fashioned Hosiery.....	24.4	24.6	24.7	24.4	23.8	24.9	23.7	23.8	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.4	24.0
Seamless Hosiery.....	28.4	28.8	28.5	26.8	23.4	24.2	24.2	24.4	23.5	23.9	23.9	23.6	24.1
Apparel & Other Finished Products.....	12.8	14.4	14.6	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.9	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.5
Men's & Boys' Garments.....	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.4
Food & Kindred Products.....	10.6	20.1	20.9	20.5	21.0	21.3	21.1	22.0	22.7	21.9	21.8	21.3	21.3
Bakery Products.....	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Beverage Products.....	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Tobacco Manufacturers.....	25.5	24.5	23.6	22.2	21.0	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
Cigarettes.....	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.7
Other Nondurable Goods.....	10.1	9.0	7.1	16.8	6.9	6.1	6.3	10.7	26.1	24.6	18.3	15.8	13.0
Paper & Allied Products.....	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.7
Printing, Publishing & Related Mills.....	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.4
Chemicals & Allied Industries.....	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5
Other Nondurable Goods.....	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.3	8.7	8.7	8.6	9.3	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.5
Average.....	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8

TABLE LXVIII—Continued
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA
North Carolina Department of Labor in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics
1951

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nonmanufacturing Employment													
Mining.....	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Non-metallic Mining.....	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Contract Construction.....	57.8	60.2	62.4	63.5	65.7	67.7	68.7	68.0	67.4	69.8	71.0	72.2	66.2
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	57.9	58.9	59.2	58.8	58.4	58.8	58.7	59.2	59.5	59.4	59.9	60.5	59.1
Transportation (Except R. R.).....	23.4	24.2	24.3	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.5	24.0	24.4	24.7	24.9	25.1	24.2
Public Utilities.....	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.8	17.1	17.3	17.4	17.1	17.3	17.4	16.8
Trade.....	175.5	175.5	180.3	176.5	177.3	178.1	176.8	178.3	182.5	184.1	190.3	201.9	181.5
Wholesale.....	40.8	40.7	40.7	41.0	40.3	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.4	41.0	42.9	43.3	41.3
Retail.....	134.7	134.8	139.6	135.5	137.0	137.0	135.6	137.4	141.1	143.1	147.4	158.6	140.2
Retail General Merchandise.....	32.0	31.8	34.6	32.3	32.9	32.2	32.0	33.2	35.9	37.4	40.0	48.9	35.3
Department Stores.....	15.0	14.8	16.0	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	16.1	16.6	17.6	20.6	16.0
Limited Price Variety Stores.....	8.8	8.8	10.2	9.3	9.6	8.8	8.6	9.2	10.5	11.0	12.6	18.3	10.5
Retail Food Stores.....	23.1	23.3	23.7	23.8	24.3	24.5	24.4	24.4	25.4	25.5	25.8	26.7	24.6
Grocery Stores.....	18.0	18.1	18.4	18.4	19.0	19.0	18.8	19.0	20.0	20.2	20.5	21.5	19.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	22.2	21.9	22.1	22.3	22.4	22.8	23.6	23.2	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.0	22.7
Service.....	83.5	83.2	84.6	86.7	88.0	87.9	88.0	87.5	87.4	86.9	86.8	86.3	86.4
Hotels and Rooming Houses.....	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.1
Personal Services.....	24.7	24.3	25.0	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.8	25.3	25.1	24.8	24.7	24.6	25.0
Laundries and Dry Cleaners.....	14.8	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.3	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.9
Government.....	116.5	116.4	117.4	117.8	118.8	117.7	116.0	116.9	120.9	120.9	119.9	124.5	118.6

*In thousands of employees.

TABLE LXIX
DETAILED REPORT EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE AREA
1950
EMPLOYMENT²

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	20.6	20.8	20.9	20.4	20.5	20.7	21.0	21.9	22.7	22.9	22.9	22.8
Textile—Mill Products.....	9.2	9.3	9.3	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Broadwoven Fabric Mills.....	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Knitting Mills.....	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Food and Kindred Products.....	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3
Machinery.....	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Metal Products.....	9.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Apparel.....	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Chemicals.....	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
Stone, Clay and Glass.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹												
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.1	40.1	39.7	39.6	39.7	40.2	39.6	41.0	40.7	41.4	41.6	41.8
Textile—Mill Products.....	39.1	39.7	38.4	37.9	37.1	37.5	36.9	39.1	38.5	39.6	39.9	40.0
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	40.2	42.5	34.2	31.6	35.3	29.7	29.8	36.2	37.8	39.5	42.1	42.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills.....	39.5	40.7	39.6	39.5	37.7	39.7	37.4	39.0	39.8	41.4	41.2	41.7
Knitting Mills.....	36.8	36.6	37.7	36.6	36.0	36.1	37.1	39.6	36.2	37.3	36.8	36.2
Food and Kindred Products.....	40.1	37.9	38.8	40.1	40.0	42.8	40.8	40.2	40.8	42.6	42.6	42.5
Machinery.....	42.4	41.0	41.8	41.4	43.2	42.1	41.5	44.5	44.6	45.8	46.0	46.0
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	37.3	40.9	37.3	38.5	39.5	39.1	36.6	39.0	39.0	38.0	38.7	38.7
Metal Products.....	43.3	43.4	43.9	41.1	45.0	42.8	43.7	43.7	43.5	43.5	42.3	42.9
Apparel.....	40.9	40.0	39.4	40.1	39.4	39.4	41.4	43.8	42.9	43.3	44.2	43.6
Chemicals.....	44.2	43.1	43.9	44.7	44.8	46.4	47.3	44.2	46.1	46.2	45.4	44.7
Stone, Clay and Glass.....	35.8	38.9	42.6	41.2	42.1	44.9	42.0	43.1	42.5	42.2	42.1	42.3

TABLE LXIX—Continued
DETAILED REPORT EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE AREA
1930

EMPLOYMENT²

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	\$45.05	\$45.59	\$45.46	\$45.25	\$45.26	\$45.74	\$45.07	\$47.05	\$47.34	\$49.99	\$50.18	\$50.72
Textile—Mill Products.....	46.41	47.40	46.41	45.95	44.03	44.87	44.52	46.81	46.58	51.56	51.07	51.92
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	40.76	43.71	36.16	34.14	37.65	29.39	30.85	38.47	41.07	45.51	47.03	45.81
Brooklawn Fabric Mills.....	47.19	48.61	47.64	47.24	43.65	47.85	44.39	46.24	47.82	55.01	54.10	55.44
Knitting Mills.....	50.20	49.94	51.76	50.64	48.67	48.53	51.44	54.29	50.96	54.95	53.59	54.13
Food and Kindred Products.....	37.12	35.85	36.90	38.10	38.03	40.99	38.82	38.65	40.17	40.39	43.10	42.69
Machinery.....	46.27	45.65	46.50	46.23	48.36	46.55	46.43	51.90	52.96	56.03	57.44	58.08
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	58.47	64.06	59.92	61.75	64.27	61.86	55.58	61.38	62.20	61.28	60.95	63.05
Metal Products.....	53.16	53.67	53.94	48.99	55.22	52.63	52.80	53.49	52.98	56.33	54.89	56.55
Apparel.....	36.77	35.16	36.67	36.81	36.32	36.09	37.38	39.16	39.77	41.27	42.70	42.51
Chemicals.....	45.13	44.82	44.43	47.34	47.49	49.32	51.04	46.76	50.43	48.28	48.26	47.25
Stone, Clay and Glass.....	36.34	40.26	44.22	43.63	43.83	47.59	42.03	47.11	45.26	45.32	45.17	46.61

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.21
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.21
Textile—Mill Products.....	1.19	1.03	1.21	1.21	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.20	1.21	1.30	1.28	1.30
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	1.01	1.03	1.06	1.08	1.07	1.09	1.04	1.06	1.09	1.15	1.12	1.09
Brooklawn Fabric Mills.....	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.16	1.21	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.33	1.31	1.33
Knitting Mills.....	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.39	1.35	1.35	1.39	1.37	1.41	1.47	1.45	1.50
Food and Kindred Products.....	.93	.95	.95	.95	.95	.96	.95	.96	.98	.99	1.01	1.01
Machinery.....	1.09	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.17	1.19	1.22	1.25	1.26
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	1.57	1.57	1.61	1.60	1.63	1.58	1.60	1.57	1.59	1.60	1.60	1.63
Metal Products.....	1.23	1.24	1.23	1.19	1.23	1.23	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.30	1.30	1.32
Apparel.....	.90	.88	.93	.92	.93	.92	.90	.89	.93	.95	.97	.98
Chemicals.....	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.06	1.09	1.05	1.06	1.06
Stone, Clay and Glass.....	1.02	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.04	1.06	1.04	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.10

¹Includes: Lumber, furniture; paper; leather; transportation equipment; instruments; and miscellaneous industries.

²In thousands of employees.

TABLE LX
DETAILED REPORT EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE AREA
1951

EMPLOYMENT²

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.	22.7	22.7	22.8	21.2	21.7	22.4	22.2	21.9	22.3	22.5	22.2	22.3
Textile—Mill Products.	10.0	10.0	9.9	8.7	9.3	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5
Yarn and Thread Mills.	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Broadwoven Fabric Mills.	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Knitting Mills.	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Food and Kindred Products.	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5
Machinery.	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Metal Products.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Apparel.	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	.8
Chemicals.	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9
Stone, Clay and Glass.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.9
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹ .	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.	41.3	41.0	40.6	40.1	40.4	40.7	39.9	38.9	39.4	39.1	39.1	40.3
Textile—Mill Products.	39.9	40.1	39.6	38.1	39.1	39.2	38.4	36.3	36.6	36.6	36.8	38.8
Yarn and Thread Mills.	43.4	41.3	40.9	40.7	38.5	37.3	37.0	36.3	36.0	36.0	36.1	33.2
Broadwoven Fabric Mills.	41.4	41.6	40.9	41.5	41.2	41.4	39.3	38.9	35.6	36.2	38.9	39.2
Knitting Mills.	35.5	36.9	37.0	32.2	36.2	37.4	37.5	34.6	37.2	39.4	38.9	40.7
Food and Kindred Products.	40.7	39.6	39.9	40.8	41.3	42.5	40.8	41.7	42.2	40.7	40.6	40.8
Machinery.	45.7	45.6	43.2	44.2	42.8	43.7	42.3	42.9	42.2	42.6	43.3	43.7
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.	36.8	36.7	37.9	36.6	37.8	36.8	35.9	37.0	35.4	37.0	37.3	37.0
Metal Products.	42.8	42.1	43.9	42.3	42.8	42.2	44.1	34.5	41.8	39.8	40.8	39.3
Apparel.	42.2	40.2	40.5	40.2	42.4	40.4	44.1	43.3	41.6	40.5	40.9	41.6
Chemicals.	45.0	43.2	40.2	43.0	43.2	43.6	40.0	40.0	40.8	41.5	40.9	41.2
Stone, Clay and Glass.	42.9	44.0	41.7	42.6	38.9	39.3	41.5	41.6	42.2	37.7	35.0	39.0

TABLE LXX—Continued
DETAILED REPORT EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE AREA
1951

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	\$ 50.48	\$ 50.65	\$ 49.71	\$ 49.01	\$ 49.91	\$ 50.53	\$ 49.38	\$ 48.12	\$ 48.66	\$ 48.22	\$ 48.73	\$ 50.43
Textile—Mill Products.....	51.61	52.48	52.05	49.96	52.18	52.35	50.91	48.45	48.24	48.73	49.76	51.97
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	48.96	48.45	48.67	48.22	46.03	44.25	44.10	43.10	42.61	36.55	32.62	28.43
Broadwoven Fabric Mills.....	54.40	54.55	53.57	54.41	55.07	55.87	53.25	48.73	45.93	36.55	32.62	28.43
Knitting Mills.....	53.69	55.89	55.70	49.66	54.53	55.86	55.56	53.39	53.91	50.73	51.30	51.96
Food and Kindred Products.....	40.75	39.80	39.56	41.17	41.74	44.53	42.21	43.60	43.40	42.18	42.23	43.76
Machinery.....	59.33	59.24	59.45	51.11	50.54	52.42	50.09	51.34	50.60	51.45	52.30	53.02
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	61.35	61.09	63.40	62.79	63.91	63.07	61.39	61.64	62.41	62.84	64.11	65.90
Metal Products.....	56.31	55.86	58.35	56.71	56.96	54.87	55.55	42.80	55.09	52.04	53.60	52.88
Apparel.....	41.97	43.03	41.25	41.05	44.16	43.03	48.67	42.73	40.98	40.65	40.49	40.65
Chemicals.....	49.74	47.13	43.58	47.96	48.58	50.56	46.63	45.03	40.80	44.55	43.03	45.50
Stone, Clay and Glass.....	48.16	49.54	45.85	47.50	43.32	43.83	46.89	47.29	48.69	42.49	39.32	43.80

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.25
Textile—Mill Products.....	1.29	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.34	1.34	1.33	1.34	1.32	1.33	1.35	1.34
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	1.12	1.17	1.19	1.19	1.22	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.21	1.21	1.25	1.16
Broadwoven Fabric Mills.....	1.31	1.32	1.31	1.31	1.34	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.29	1.30	1.32	1.33
Knitting Mills.....	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.54	1.51	1.49	1.49	1.54	1.50	1.50	1.52	1.52
Food and Kindred Products.....	1.00	1.01	.99	1.01	1.01	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.05
Machinery.....	1.30	1.30	1.19	1.20	1.18	1.20	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.21
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	1.67	1.66	1.68	1.72	1.69	1.71	1.71	1.75	1.76	1.70	1.72	1.78
Metal Products.....	1.31	1.33	1.33	1.34	1.33	1.30	1.32	1.34	1.32	1.31	1.32	1.35
Apparel.....	.99	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.04	1.07	1.10	.99	.99	1.00	.99	.98
Chemicals.....	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.12	1.13	1.16	1.16	1.15	1.10	1.07	1.07	1.11
Stone, Clay and Glass.....	1.12	1.13	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.13	1.12	1.12

¹Includes: Lumber, furniture; paper; leather; transportation equipment; instruments; and miscellaneous industries.

²In thousands of employees.

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